PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,148—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th Nov.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	5th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA (i)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Derrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,049	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 11th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	1,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, [illegible]

1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

HOUESHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Dessert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD HARLEQUIN AND EGGWARE.

THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.

FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.

LAMPS.

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

PRIMUS and other STOVES.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED
MONOGRAMS DESIGNED
CRESTS IN TRUE HERALDRY
ENGRAVING ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED
ADDRESS DIES IN ALL STYLES
REGIMENTAL CRESTS ON HAND

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

A GOOD LOOKING LASS and A GOOD LOOKING-GLASS prove the value of ORBISALINE as a cleanser and preserver of the TEETH and GUMS, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN EARLY MORNING SALINE DRAUGHT made with KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

is a delightful REFRESHER, and will be found of great assistance as a HEALTH PRESERVER during this Season. CONSTIPATION yield at once to its action, and it will usually remove any trace of the SKIN ERUPTIONS so common in India. It has a highly purifying effect on the blood, and is one of the

FINEST yet SIMPLEST REMEDIES Known to INDIAN PHARMACY.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FREE DELIVERY in BOMBAY for 2 doz. and upwards.

Soda……
Potash…
Ærated..
Per doz. 12as.

Gingerale.
Lemonade
Lithia……
Tonic ……
Per doz. Re. 1

and every other kind.

BE CAREFUL!

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS OF BOTTLES and APPARATUS.

ACCURACY & CARE IN MANUFACTURE is offered with KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

FREE PACKING per RAIL or STEAMER for 6 doz.

PURE WATER.

CLEAN BOTTLES.

LOWEST PRICES.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CAN IT BE DOUBTED ?

We contend that our freshly made Indian Remedies prepared from the finest materials, are far superior to imported articles necessarily of doubtful age and sometimes in defective condition.

We manufacture a number of STANDARD

TOILET ARTICLES AND DOMESTIC REMEDIES

which are known all over India as of Exceptional Merit.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

The most effectual Preservate, &c.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

Re. 1.

It WILL cure a cough.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

An Exquisite Dentifrice Wash.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Rs. 2.

Eradicates Indigestion.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR Rs. 3.

A Life-giving Tonic.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P" ,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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XMAS CARDS,

FOR SENDING HOME

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW AT THE

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ENGLISH SWEETS

From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.

ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STRAW GOODS.

A LARGE CHOICE OF ALL THE MOST POPULAR STYLES IN UNTRIMMED HATS TOQUES AND BONNETS.

DURING NOVEMBER ALL HATS AND BONNETS PURCHASED TOGETHER WITH MATERIALS WILL BE TRIMMED WITHOUT CHARGE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

ONE NEW SHARE No. 2874 of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., of Rs. 125, of which notice has been given to the Company. Whoever uses it will be responsible to the undersigned.

TRIBHOVANDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS.
Jampa Bazar, Kharadi Sheri, Surat.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 6th December, 1897, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak	6510 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood	840 tons.
Junglewood	450 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 15th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER SHAMJIBHOY AKHAI has contracted to purchase from SHA CHATOORBHOOJ GOVINDJI, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1878 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under number 572, and new No. E-2718, old survey No. 21, and new No. 7-7255, under Tenure Bombay Pension and Tax and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Kallandass Kirparam and partly by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property of Soonderdas Jadowji and partly by Doongersey Road, on or towards the East by the property of the said Chatoorbhooj Govindji, and on or towards the West partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, and partly by the aforesaid property of Soonderdas Jadowji, and which said piece of land is assessed with another piece of land by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3153, and street No. 14, Doongersey Road, and is now and for some time past has been in the possession of the vendor.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER SHAMJIBHOY AKHAI has contracted to purchase from SHA CHATOORBHOOJ GOVINDJI, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the North-side thereof without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Kaliandas Kirparam, on or towards the South by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the East by the property of Bhaidas Vullabhdas and Nagiedas Vullabhdas, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Chatoorbhooj Govindji, and which said premises are together with other premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, and new No. D-2718, and old survey No. 21, and new No. 1-7255 under Tenure, Bombay, Pension and Tax and are assessed with another piece of land by the Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 3153, and Street No. 14, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November, 1897.

"No. 4746-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

Horses.

Remounts.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 17th October 1896, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for any purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1898-99, is estimated at 250. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards... 100

KARNAL REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.. 100

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.. 50

Total......... 250

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits ; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By order,
(Signed) P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 71 of 1897.

Narronji Muljee and another..................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nathoobai Morarji and another..................Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker and Gulabchand Motichand Daman s, the Special Commissioners appointed under the decretal order of the High Court, dated the 14th day of October, 1897, and made in Suit No. 71 of 1879, the undersigned will sell without reserve by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th November, 1897, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms in Apollo Street, the Land and Ginning and Pressing Factory known as the Factory of the Kagwad Ginning Co., situated at Kagwad Zilla, Belgaum Talooka, Athni, with all the machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, pictures, tools, implements stock-in-trade, stores, and other property thereto belonging in their present condition as they may be. The particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker, Attorney for the plaintiffs, in Church Gate Street, or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the defendants, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, or at the offices of the undersigned, in Apollo Street. The Factory is on view.

The particulars of the Land on which the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory is situated.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in Kagwad Pottookdi, Athni Tookdi Belgaum Talooka, Athni, bearing Revenue No. 140, standing in the name of Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, admeasuring 9 acres and 5 Goonthas, assessed with other lands now belonging to Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, at Rs. 18 per annum and bounded as follows :—On the east by a plot bearing Revenue No. 141, belonging to Appa bin Dada Khote, on the west by the public road leading to Narwada, on the south by the Inam land of Mahdoo bin Kassiba Rangari, whereof Keshavvarna bin Shri Bhavani is the Vahivatdar, and on the north by the plot of land belonging to the said Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, with all the messuages standing thereon and known as the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory, together with all the plant, machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, fixtures, tools, implements, stock-in-trade, stores, etc., as the same may be in their present condition.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY, &c.

One 14 nominal horse power high pressure horizontal engine.
One cornish boiler 22' long and 5' 6" diameter, of 100lbs. working pressure.
12 double roller gins by Messrs. Plat Bros. and Co.
One seed cotton opener (country).
One donkey pump, cameron type.
One 10' self-acting sliding screw cutting and surfacing gap lathe.
One hand wheel to drive the lathe.
Shaftings, pulleys, belting, gearing, etc.
One west patent geometrical half press (broken).
One press cotton opener (wooden).
One cotton weighing scale (broken).
One belows, one anvil and smithy and mechanic tools.
One roller press chimney and hoisting tackles, spare parts of gins and other stores.

Five broken parts of the half press machinary which are lying in Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Company's godowns opposite the Prince's Dock, and which must be taken delivery of by the purchaser at his own expense.

All the machinery is used for nearly four years.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder—

A lot of coal ashes.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Laloobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 22rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement (94) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Toka and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57. 65, 66, 69, 73, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16536, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2544, 3-2541, 4-2544 and 5-2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, out-houses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibaug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibagu Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Katao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver, Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16588 and 14125, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2546, 1—2545, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 115 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 58, 56 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ookerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, Gowalia Tank Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-painting pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong-built victoria, one pair of powerful bay waler cob, sets of brass-mounted double harness, etc., the property of EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Accountant-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akhai, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Khoja Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the newly-built bungalow, out-houses, kitchen, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,981 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, &c., and the passage called "Gowan," on the west by the public road called Pedder Road, on the north by the property of Lowjee Jaitha, on the south by the private passage or road leading to the property of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Vakil and others, and the said premises are now in the possession of the said Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akkai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT JANJEEKER STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Liladhur Mohanjee, and on account and risk of Pandoo Krishna and Motoobai, widow of Krishna Ladgoo, the mortgagors, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgagee bearing date the 20th April, 1895, and made between the said Pandoo Krishna and Motoobai of the one part, Bai Somoo, widow of Dama Krishna, the predeceased son of the said Krishna Ladgoo of the second part, and Liladhur Mohanjee of the third part, the following landed property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, measuring about 20 feet in breadth and 22 feet in length, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 1879 (2), and street No. 322A, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Shoma Dada Nakhwa on the west by the house of Bhikhoo Dharma Nakhwa, on the north by the house of Sunwar Soma, and on the south by the house of Krishna Ladgoo Nakhwa.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector or Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1879 (1), and street No. 322, containing by admeasurement thirty-four and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Vithal Bhikoo, on the west by the house of Luximon Maya, on the north by the house of the said mortgagors, and on the south by the Janjeerker Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c., at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, the property of A. BULLAH, Esq.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Church, an Invoice of 50 cases Japanese Curiosities, consisting of silk piece-goods, handkerchiefs, jackets, shirts, kamarbands, Japanese tea-sets, flower vases, trays, lacquered tea trays, cabinets, boxes, bronze figures, ash trays, flower vases, bed covers, cushions, table covers, window curtains, chair covers, figures, screens, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Harold and Co.
1 mahogany sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co. with cover.
4 casks small blue black ink bottles.

The property of a lady consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cupboard, clothes press, bookpress, writing table, pigeonhole, chest of drawers, whatnot, clock by Marcks, travelling cot, wearing apparel, etc.

By order of Messrs. Isaac Wright and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Elly and Co.—

2 English safes with Chubb's locks.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind—

E M N F & Co. 13 —1 case 25 dozens parasols.
E M N F & Co. 14-18—5 cases 125 dozens parasols.
E M N F & Co. 19-21—3 cases 90 dozens parasols, ex. s.s Muki Maru.
B. S. H. 1-5—5 cases 275 dozens bamboo blinds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand roomy brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse broken to harness and saddle.
The property of Dr. DALLAS.
1 English single-seated brougham with brake with bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of second-hand books on history, travels, literature, economy, biography, philosophy, wit and humour, botany, agriculture, fiction, geology, etc.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF IVORY.

Under instructions form the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the late DHARAMSEY RAMDASS consisting of ivory, poli, choori, bamboo, khanaval, chooripur, dandla chinai, velati and bhanghai.

The property in on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PITHA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of July, 1895, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 58 and 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 253, and new survey No. 8935, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 1416, and street No. 4, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Pitha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Dhunjibhoy Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the property of Rustomjee Maneckjee Watson, on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the said Pitha Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 86 BALES CORDUROY AND CHECK CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Haji Dawood :—

18 bales corduroy cloth, No. 900, 8½ lbs., 27 inches 24 yards.
32 „ check, No. 101, 8½ lbs. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 „ „ cloth, No. 726, 7½ lbs. 26 inches 24 yards.
20 „ „ „ No. 725, 7 lbs., 26 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, AND GOODWILL OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s Sauce Factory, the handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, lamps, glassware and crockery, mahogany full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, &c., marble top counter, single and double bedsteads, &c., also the goodwill of Taylor's Hotel.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. C.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships, requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast head, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

[illegible] in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is [illegible] per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO, { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits)

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 11	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 83·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on it own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. SASSOON J. DAVID.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 3: Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order.
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that DYAL HURDAS of Bombay, Kutchee Lohana, who is an infant and will not attain his majority until Kartuck sood 10th of the Sumvat year 1954, corresponding with the English date the 4th day of November, 1897, and has been known under the various names of DYAL HURDAS, DYALDAS HURDAS, DAYARAM HURDAS or DHARIADINA HURDAS will from the said 4th day of November, 1897, inclusive and at all times thereafter, in all deeds and writings and in all dealings and transactions and on occasions whatsoever sign and use the name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" in substitution for the said names and he hereby expressly authorizes and desires every person whomsoever to designate and describe him by the said name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" accordingly. Dated this 29th day of October, 1897.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Dyal Hurdas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gunfire), on THURSDAY, 11th November, for the supply of

800 TONS OF RANGOON MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered not later than 15th November, remainder not later than 1st February next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th October, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the Supply of 25,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 5,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the Samples may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, at Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income tax) is declared payable on and after MONDAY, 15th November, 18 7, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on Company's register on 30th October, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1897, for the purpose of considering the following business, viz :—

1. To consider and adopt an agreement dated the 1st day of November 1897, made between the Company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby subject to the approval of the Shareholders the Company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Company during office hours).
2. To place the Company in Voluntary liquidation.
3. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remunerations.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1897.

By Order of the Board,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,328
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	46,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	205
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,160
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Muntaz M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	600	600	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
oikari	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	225
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	8,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	80
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,04
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad. v.	700	1,000	000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	74
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	555xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	995
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	655
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	248
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.20	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	600	25	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	500	1,000	1,000		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-10	
China Leaf	24-9	Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	24-8	
Do. do. new	24-6	
Australian, bar Gold	24-9	
Bombay bar Gold	24-7	
Sovereigns	15-7	
Do. Dragoons	15-6	
Bar Silver 17	73	
Do. 17½	73-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 10-25m., 11-14a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-19a.
High Court re-opens after October vacation.
Matriculation Examination commences.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Lucknow left the dock on Friday, and the steamers Culna and Goa on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Camorta entered the dock on Friday; the steamer Bucephalus left it on Friday, and the steamers Carthage and Dwarka on Saturday.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opens to-day, on the termination of the October vacation.

TRIPURI FAIR.—The annual Tripuri fair is to be held at Walkeshwar to-morrow, and will last for five days.

THE FUND FOR SUPPLYING CHEAP GRAIN TO ZOROASTRIANS.—The fund for supplying cheap grain to Zoroastrians during the time of scarcity amounts to Rs. 44,342 up to date.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has placed a sum of Rs. 18,000 at the disposal of the committee for providing cheap residental quarters for poor Parsees, with the object of building a school house for the children of those living on the estate at Tardeo. The hall on the ground floor of the building will be reserved for the convenience of the residents on the estate.

RECOGNITION OF DISINTERESTED SERVICES.—The trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet have called a meeting of the subscribers to the Parsee Fever Hospital and others, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at the Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution, for the purpose of making a presentation to Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, the chief physician of the hospital, for the voluntary and disinterested services rendered by him during the time of the plague.

A LAD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Gunpat Succaram, a Hindu, has reported to the police that his sister's son, aged six years, while playing in front of his shop at Sootar Lane, on Friday afternoon, was enticed away and robbed of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 23, which the lad had been wearing. The lad describes the man who enticed him away and robbed him of the ornaments as a Ghati.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, who presided at a public meeting, which was held at Madhav Baugh, under the auspices of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society, to oppose the proposed establishment of a Pateur Institute in India, has received the following letter from the Secretary to the Goverment of Bombay :—"Sir, I am directed to inform you that your letter, dated 24th July, 1897, and the copy of the resolution which accompanied it, have been laid before the Governor-in-Council. I am to add that the Pasteur Institute in this country has not been established by Government, and that no contribution to it will be made by this Government without the fullest consideration."

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of October last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 4,199, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,204, classified as state below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Hindus	357	199	406	962
Mossalman	71	35	120	226
Parsee	4	4	8	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	432	238	534	1,204

The average daily attendance was 136.

FIRE AT CURREY ROAD.—Kassibai, a Hindu woman, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Curray Road, hung her cotton saree to dry over the fire-place in her room about 4 p.m., on Friday afternoon, and went to sleep. About an hour after she was aroused by finding her room full of smoke. She got up, and discovered that the saree had caught fire, igniting the rafters of the chawl. Telephone communication was at once despatched, and the Parel hand pump and the Chinchpoogly steamer, followed by other engines, were soon on the spot. The Parel manual engine was only brought into use to extinguish the fire, which had extended to an adjoining room before it was put out. The damage was estimated at Rs. 225. The chawl is insured with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 20,000.

DANGER OF NOT PROPERLY RAILING CHOWKS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Rookmabai, aged three years, who lived with her parents on the third floor of a house at Memonwada Road. It appears that about noon, on Saturday, the child was playing in the passage in front of her parents' room, when she fell through the chowk, which is protected by a wooden railing. The mother saw her child fall through the rails on to the pavement below, a height of about thirty feet. She raised an alarm, when the child's father ran downstairs and picked the girl up in an unconscious state and removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died in about half-an-hour. It was stated that the rails of the chowk were nine inches apart. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Mr. Fernandez, a retired medical officer, has been appointed temporary Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Bandora, in place of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., transferred to Ratnaghiri. Mr. Anna Saheb Petay is appointed head clerk to the Collector of Thana, vice Mr. R. S. Barway, who is appointed as acting Mamlatdar at Kelva-Mahim. Mr. Datatraya Mahadeo Patwardhan, B. A., Probationary District Deputy Collector, Thana, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination last month.—The Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, accompanied by the Municipal Secretary, visited the observation camps yesterday, and was pleased with the arrangements made by the plague authorities for the men arriving there from the plague infected districts.—Dr. G. Bainbridge Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, completed his inspection of operations for the suppression of the plague carried on under the direction of the Plague Committee at Kalyan station on Tuesday last. Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., Plague Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, is expected at Kalyan shortly.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged Rahimbux Shermanbux, an old offender, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a set of nine silver buttons with silver chain attached, of the value of Rs. 6-4, the property of Sayid Sahib, a Mahomedan seaman. On the 3rd instant, the complainant was going along the Falkland Road, when the accused, in company of another man, went up to him and asked him the price of the buttons which he was wearing. Complainant replied they were worth Rs. 6-4. The accused asked him to take the buttons off the jacket and let him have a look at them. The complainant complying with the request, handed the buttons to the accused, who at once passed them to his accomplice, who made off with them. The complainant chased the accused, who turned upon him, and having knocked him down, commenced to run. Accused was stopped by a townsman and was handed over to the police. The accused denied the charge, stating that he accidentally pushed against complainant, who falsely charged him with theft and made him over to the police. He admitted two previous convictions, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PENALTY FOR ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday last, Luchmon Ahir, a Hindu, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by one Mistial, charging him with having enticed away his wife, Mahadai, and also with misconduct. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by Mr. Mehervaid, pleader. The complainant stated that he was married to Mahadai about nine years ago at Darshan-Nager, in Faizabad, in the North-West Provinces. The marriage was celebrated by one Pandit Ramnath. At the time of marriage, on behalf of Mahadai, her brother, who lived in a small village, called Puna, was present. About three years ago he came down to Bombay with his wife and put up in a chawl at Kawat gully. The accused had a shop on the ground floor of the chawl. He became acquainted with the complainant and began to visit him in his rooms. Latterly, the accused began to visit the complainant's wife during his absence from home, and this clandestine friendship continued for some time. When the complainant came to know of this, he remonstrated with the accused and told him not to go to his rooms any longer. On the 18th August last, the complainant on his return home from work found that his wife had disappeared with all the paraphernalia of the house. He reported the matter to the police, but no trace of the missing woman could be found for some days. Complainant continued the search for her and eventually discovered that Mahadai was residing with the accused in a chawl belonging to one Haji Tyeb Haji Tarmahomed. Witness, Mahomed, in his evidence, stated that on or about the 18th August last he noticed the accused for the third time entering the complainant's room in his absence. Witness also saw the same evening Mahadai leaving the chawl with the accused. The articles were removed from the room by the accused himself. Two other witnesses, who lived in the same chawl, spoke to having always seen complainant's wife in the room rented by the accused. The pandit who had performed the marriage ceremony of Mahadai with the complainant also gave evidence. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and produced witnesses on his behalf. The magistrate considered the evidence produced on behalf of the defence as unreliable, convicted the accused of enticing away the complainant's wife, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BORAH AND HIS SON IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday evening, Mr. S. B. Spencer, disposed of a case and a counter case. In the former, one Mahomedally Allibhoy, a Borah, was charged by the police with disorderly behaviour, and in the latter, Mahomedally Allibhoy and his son, Goolam Hoosein Mahomedally, charged a policeman, named Mahipat Bhicaji, and policeman Ismail Sahibkhan, with assaulting them with fists and police batons. In the first case, Superintendent Grennan conducted the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir. In the counter case the accused policemen were defended by Messrs. Sealy and Velinker, pleaders, and Mr. Brown appeared for the prosecution. From the evidence recorded by the magistrate it appears that on the night of the 24th ultimo Goolam Hoosein Mahomedally was arrested at Packmodia Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, for letting off fire-works, by policeman No. 1804 C. He denied having committed the offence and resisted being taken into custody. The policeman would not let him go, and in the meanwhile the accused's father came on the spot and demanded the release of his son. When this was refused, it was alleged, he assaulted the sepoy. Policeman No. 1737 C turned up on the scene and arrested the man. Both father and son were taken before a havildar, in whose presence the father again assaulted the sepoy, and on the havildar interfering, he assaulted the latter also. The father and son were taken to the Girgaum Police Station and placed before Inspector Sloane, who bailed them to appear before the magistrate on the following day. In the cross case the Borahs alleged that the sepoy wantonly arrested Goolam Hoosein and took him to the havildar, assaulting him on the way. When the father turned up and remonstrated with the sepoy he was assaulted both by the sepoy and the havildar, who again attacked the son. Next day they were so ill-treated that they had to Send for Drs. Sidney Smith and Gillespie, both of whom gave evidence as to the injuries inflicted on both the Borahs. His Worship, in disposing of the disorderly behaviour case, said that he had no doubt that when Goolam Hoosein was arrested by policeman No. 1804 C for letting off fireworks on the public road, his father had interfered and had attempted by force and persuasion to get his son released. This, he was not justified in doing and therefore he was guilty. However, his Worship remarked, as he was a respectable man, and had already been subjected to considerable indignity by being taken through the streets and had this case hanging over him for a considerable time, he thought the accused was sufficiently punished, and he accordingly warned and discharged him. In the assault case, his Worship said that though he believed, the police had used some force, yet the question was whether the had used more force than was justified by the resistance offered by the Borahs. The court was not satisfied that they had. Even if the case had been one between townsmen, he would have considered the charge not proved, as the evidence for the prosecution was most unsatisfactory, and he accordingly discharged the accused.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MAIL STEAMER EGYPT.

AT dawn, on Saturday morning, those whom business or the ties of friendship or relationship took to the Ballard Pier had the good fortune to witness a scene which, for its varying phases of excitement, expectation, and novelty, cannot easily be forgotten. The new mail steamer Egypt, the latest magnificent addition to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, completed her maiden voyage from London to Bombay on Saturday morning, dropping her anchor at 2-30 a.m., opposite the Apollo Bunder. The Egypt is a sister ship to the India. The only difference between the India and the Egypt, of which a detailed description was given in our Saturday's issue, is that the latter has accommodation for 75 second saloon passengers more than the former. The Egypt, which is under the command of Captain G. F. Briscoe, left London on the 15th October, having taken on board her Indian and Continental passengers, numbering about 357. On her passage to Gibraltar she experienced rough weather since she left the former port, but the ship behaved admirably. She resumed her voyage to Marseilles on the same day, reaching it on the 21st October, at 10-30 p.m., the weather continuing rough with heavy gales. There was one death on board, that of Mrs. Barrett, which took place on the 22nd October last, through the results of sea-sickness. About 216 passengers having embarked on board, she left the French port for Brindisi, which was reached on Sunday, the 24th October, at 9-30 a.m. Here she had to remain eight hours, the Overland mail not having arrived in time owing to floods on the Railway. A bridge had been swept away, and the mails had to be taken round by Rome and Ostia. She left the next day at 6 a.m. and proceeded to Port Said, from which she started for Suez, passing through the Canal without stoppage. Arriving at Suez at 5-15 p.m., she left it in three quarters of an hour for Aden, which was reached at 3 a.m. on Monday morning last. She encountered bad weather as far as Port Said; and at Brindisi a gale splitting the awning and breaking one of the iron bars that support it. From Brindisi to Suez it was by no means calm, the ship rolling in response to the waves as much as 35°. The ladies and many of the other passengers were very much put to it to keep their sea-legs. The rolling was attributed partly to the great height of the ship above the water level, in this respect resembling too closely H. M.'s ships of the Magnificent class, which, towering above the waves which they rule, roll in a sea-way even 45°. Nevertheless the Egypt is a splendid vessel. After embarking the local mails and mail sorters at Aden, the Egypt left for Bombay at 9 a.m. on the same day, arriving in Bombay at 2-30 a.m. About 440 miles off Aden, she sighted the s. s. Caledonia on her homeward voyage. During the voyage, deck games, such as quoits, pool, races, etc., with after-dinner concerts, contributed to the amusement of the passengers. Two fancy dress balls were given on board, the first on the 30th ultimo, and the second on the 2nd instant. Judging from the variety of the costumes worn the functions must have been very successful. The Maharani of Kapurthalla was present at one, and she memorialised the occasion by presenting a silver cup for the best dressed lady, which fell to the lot of Miss Wilmott. A fan, presented by the dance committee, was won by Mrs. Davis among a hundred dancers. The passengers speak in the highest praise of the manner in which Captain Briscoe and his officers contributed to their comfort, and afforded them every facility for carrying out the details of the various entertainments which enlivened the latter part of the voyage. At the closing dinner on Friday night, the health of the Skipper and Officers was proposed by Lord Kinnaird, and was enthusiastically drunk by the passengers. Captain Briscoe made a very witty reply. The Egypt has a complement of 10 executive officers, besides the captain, 11 engineers, 1 chief steward, 11 quartermasters, 1 gunner, 1 carpenter, 90 saloon European stewards, 50 lascars, 67 firemen, 31 trimmers, and 31 Portuguese stewards and cooks. Bad weather having been experienced she had to run at slackened speed, but she still maintained her average speed of 16 knots an hour. She sails again on the 13th instant for Brindisi and London.

The first baggage boat from the Egypt arrived at the Ballard Pier about 5-10 a.m. The baggage was soon sorted and arranged on the benches under the directions of the Customs authorities. The first launch with passengers for the express train for Calcutta reached the pier about 5-50 p.m. Under special arrangements made with the G. I. P. Railway, the passengers were enabled to buy their railway tickets at the booking office temporarily improvised at the pier; their baggage was promptly passed by the Customs officials; and they were enabled to proceed direct to the Victoria Terminus about 6-30 a.m. The express train left the terminus at 7-30 a.m., railway time. Mr. Kennedy, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Walsh, the Superintendent of the Preventive Service, with a large number of Customs officials, and Mr. I. M. Shields, the energetic Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, were present at the pier to supervise the arrangements made for the convenience of the in-coming passengers. The accommodation for placing the baggage on the benches inside the enclosure went as far as the number 291, the same number as on the arrival of the s. s. Caledonia. The interval had not been sufficient for providing pucka additional accommodation. Recourse was, therefore, had to affixing 109 additional numbers to the iron-wire boundary of the enclosure, thus extending the total numbers for the baggage up to 400. The second launch with the baggage arrived at 7 a.m., and the impedimenta were soon arranged upon the benches under the superintendence of Mr. Marck, of the P. and O. Company, assisted by a number of clerks. About 8 a.m., the Rajapuri, belonging to Shepherd and Co., which had been specially engaged for the purpose, brought the major portion of the Egypt's passengers to the pier. Half-an-hour later, the Gaekwar came up with the rest of the passengers. By 8-30 a.m., all the cabin baggage was landed, assorted according to the numbers, and laid out for the owners to remove after payment of Customs duty. About midday all the heavy luggage was landed. For want of sufficient space, however, it got mixed up with the light luggage which some of the passengers had not been able to clear; and there was necessarily some confusion and much *garbar* caused by the coolies with their powerful lungs.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the Egypt :—

FROM LONDON.

Advaio, Mrs
Anson, Miss
Anderson, Mr
Anderson, Mr
Bennett, Mr H
Barnard, Miss
Barclay, Mrs
Baker, Miss
Beauchamp, Mrs
Bhathena, Mr
Burton, Mr J
Bradden, Miss
Critchley, Mrs and infant
Cameron, Miss
Cheshire, Miss
Coppinger, Mr A F
Caldwell, Mr C B
Collister, Mrs and Miss
Cockburn, Mr and Mrs
Cookson, Miss
Caldwell, Miss
Croxley, Miss
Cunningham, Mrs daughter and 3 children
Crawford, Mrs and child
Crowle. Mr
Davidson, Mrs, child and inft
Drake-Brockman, Mr and Mrs
Durk, Mr and Mrs and child
Duce, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Mr D
Downes, Maj
Donald, Mrs
Endycat, Miss
Elder, Mr A
Filcher, Miss
Finch, Miss A
Finch, Miss B
Fields, Capt C W
Fields, Mrs, 2 infts and child
Groves, Mr Mrs and Miss
Good, Mrs and infant
Glasgow, Mrs, Miss and inft
Gange, Miss
Glover, Miss
Grey, Col
Gunning, Mrs
Gilchrist, Mr
Gordon, Mrs
Heard, Mr
Hodges, Mrs H
Hall, Miss
Haig, Rev and Mrs
Hodgson, Rev
Johnstone, Mrs
Kerr, Mr
Kenirew, Mr
Kitchen, Rev W, Mrs and 2 infants
Lefroy, Rev A
Lyle, Mrs and 2 infants
Lyall, P Miss
Lloyd, Mr A
Lloyd, Mr J B
Lord, Mrs
List, Mr G
Lancester Mrs
McIntosh, Mr J
Magor, Mrs
Monckton, Mr
Morris, Mrs
Morgan, Miss
Muller, Miss
Murray, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and infant
Marshall, Mrs
Monk, Mrs
Moore, Mrs A
Monckton, Mrs
Magor, Miss
Murray, Mr
Morgan, Miss
Moir, Mr James
Moore, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Nelis, Surg Col J
Newsome, Mr A and child
Noble, Mrs
Osmaston, Mrs and 2 infants
Pearce, Mr J
Penton, Miss
Rozario, de Mr
Rattingan, Mr, Mrs and child
Rozario, de Mr
Rhind, Mr
Robson, Miss
Rhind, two Mrs
Rhind, Master
Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Rauchwell, Miss
Rawlins, Miss
Scott, Mrs and child
Scott, Mrs
Saunders, Mrs
Strangeman, Mr
Spratt Mrs and 2 children
Sandford, Miss
Suvridge, Rev F
Smith, Miss
Southey, Miss
Strachey, Mrs
Stericker, Miss
Tyrell, Mrs
Thomas, Mr F A
Thornton, Mr
Tayler, Miss
Turnbull, Master
Taylor, Mr P
Webber, Rev P
Walker, Mr E
Were, Miss F
Warwick, Mr A C
Wolff, Mr
Waterhouse, Mrs
Woodmass, Mr
Woodwright, Mrs
Wilmot, Maj

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alston, Mr
Buckland, Mr and Mrs
Burke, Mrs
Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs
Blackwell, Mr
Barrow, Mrs and infant
Bicknell, Mr H
Buckland, Mr
Beddek, Lt
Barlow, Mr
Ballanse, Mr
Betham, Mrs
Brown, Mr
Bliss, Lady
Bodily, Mrs
Brathwaite, Mr
Brereton, Mrs
Bowen, Mr
Brooks, Mr and Mrs
Bancroft, Mr
Chance, Major
Cuffe, Mrs
Crawford, Mr
Cook, Mr Sowerby
Constantine, Mrs
Charsley, Mr and Mrs
Cartwright, Mrs W
Coambers, Mrs
Dunker, two Misses
Donne, Mr
Dean, Mr and Mrs
Douglas, Mrs
Day, Mr
Dauks, Mr H A
Edwards, Mrs
Ewing, Mr J M
Formen, Major and Mrs
Fleming, Mr
Frodsham, Mrs
Fleming, Mrs and child
Gohan, Mr and Mrs
Gregory, Miss
Grimley, Mrs and Miss
Gunner, Major S
Grant, Mr
Gibbs, Mr C T
Geake, Mr
Gohan, Mr F
Govern, Mrs M
Gardiner, Lt Col
Glasfurd, Miss
Gore, Maj the Hon
Geake, Mr E
Hill, Miss
Hay, Sir James and Lady
Hunter, Miss
Hatch, Mr
Hayes, Mr
Hall, Mr A J
Henricker, F C
Harris, Miss
Holmes, Mr
Heywood, Miss
Heyman, Capt
Herbert, Surg Capt
Jameson, Mr
Johnstone, Mrs, Miss and child
Jack, Mr
Jacob, Mr Stephen
James, Mr
Jones, Mr W C N and Mrs
Judge, Mr A G
Joyce, Mr R
Johnstone, Mr
Kennard, Lord and Lady
Kennedy, Col
Kyd, Mr John
Kensington, Mr A
Little, Mr and Mrs
Luard, Mr and Mrs
Laski, Mr
Millard, Mr
Mackenzie, Miss
Mann, Mr
Manning, Mr, Mrs and infant
Macbeth, Mr, Mrs and child
Maconachie, Rev
Moll, Mr A
Mayne, Mr
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs
McDonald, Mr T M
Morley, Miss
Mitchell John, Mrs S
Mayer, Mrs
Marden, Capt
MacGregor, Miss
Mules, Mr
Mulleson, Mr
Moore, Miss J D
McGovern, Mrs
Nicholson, Mr R W
Nath, Mr Bholar
Noble, Mrs
Oliver, Mr
Ostrehan, Mr
Orr, Mr and Mrs
Oriebor, Miss
Porter, Mr Leslie and Mrs
Phipson, Mrs Pechey
Prange, Mr
Pierce, Mr
Plant, Mr J S
Pracott, Mr
Rattigan, Sir W and Lady
Rosenplanter, Mr
Ranee of Kapurthala and 2 attendants
Radcliffe, Maj
Renwick, Miss
Solomon, Mrs
Symons, Mr W
Stoker, Mrs T and child
Steedman, Mr F H
Smith, Mr Russ
Stokeman, Mr W
Silcock Mr, Mrs and infant
Slater, Mr and Mrs
Strutt, Hon W
Simpson, Miss
Spencer, Miss
Spencer, Mrs
Shaw, Mr
Saugham, Mrs
Scovell, Mr C
Saisel, Mr
Thuller, Mr and Mrs
Teffly, Mr
Thesiger, Mr
Taylor, Miss
Turner, Mrs
Talbot, Miss
Thomson, Mr
Taylor, Mr H
Thurman, Mr
Weatherley, Miss
Woolcombe, Mrs and infant
Winter, Mrs E L
Wutzler, Mrs and Miss
Wilmer, Miss
Woodthrop, Col R
Wyatt Mr and Mrs A W N
Wood, Mr
Whiffin, and child Mr & Mrs
Whistler, Mr and child
Warren, Mr J
Wynch, Mr L
Wyer, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Atkinson, Mr and Mrs
Allen, Mr W B
Anderson, Mr G
Anderson, Mr T S
Beechey, Mr
Bruce, Mr
Dreany, Mr and Mrs
Dean, Mr and Mrs
Gouchar, Rev
Guttmann, Mr
Hartman, Mr F
Harris, Mr
Hill, Mr
Judge, Mrs A S
Karpeles, Mr J
Kieble, Mr
Lawrie, Mr
Mehta, Mr
Nimmo, Mr
Reade, Surg Major
Saden, Mr and Mrs
Tross, Bishop
Wait, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Stockly, Major

BOMBAY GYMKHANA : SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. THE Racquet Tournament will be played off at the end of December, commencing on 20th idem.
2. All officers of any of the services and members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are eligible.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a cup with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In each round the best of five games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the court.
11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 15th December, 1897, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—

1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E.
1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1888 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1889 Mr. F. T. Rickards.
1890 Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
1891 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1892 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1893 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1894 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1895 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1896 Mr. J. G. Greig.

W. C. SYMES,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

DEATH OF MR. NARAYEN VISHNU BAPAT.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Narayen Vishnu Bapat, formerly Curator of the Government Central Book Depot in Bombay, which took place at his residence, on Friday last. In July, 1852, the deceased gentleman joined the service as first assistant master in the Sirdar's English School at Belgaum. In October, 1861, he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ahmednagar Sub-division; and in the following month was nominated to act as Head-master of the Sirdar's High School at Belgaum. In June, 1865, Mr. Bapat was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector at Satara. In the beginning of 1872, Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, who had formed a high opinion of Mr. Bapat's conscientious work, appointed him sub *pro tem.* Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, in which post he was confirmed in March 1873. For about a month in the beginning of 1883, Mr. Bapat was in charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Central Division; after which he reverted to his post of Curator. He retired on pension about five years ago after doing good work as Curator for twenty years. In recognition of his services the Government of India conferred upon him the title of Rao Saheb, the sanad of which was presented to him by the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, at a public meeting held for the purpose in the Elphinstone High School, at which, in making the presentation, Mr. Kirkham expressed a very high opinion of the deceased's faithful services. The Government Central Book Depot was closed on Friday out of respect to Mr. Bapat's memory.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·023	Calm	1	86·1	55·2	71	...	...	—
Sirsa	30·033	W	2	88·8	55·8	54	—	...	...
Delhi	30·014	WNW	4	85·7	61·6	49	...	..	...
Agra	30·011	NW	3	85·0	59·9	54	...	..	..
Cawnpore	29·988	Calm	1	83·8	58·5	75	...	..	..
Allahabad	29·980	W	3	86·6	62·9	37	..	...	—0·01
Jhansi	30·019	Calm	1	90·8	66·2	46	..	...	—0·06
Jacobabad	29·998	Calm	3	94·5	60·0	59	..	..	...
Karachi	30·025	Calm	5	92·4	66·5	59	...	..	—0·04
Jeypore	30·063	NNW	2	89·1	57·1	54	...	..	—0·01
Ajmere	30·036	Calm	1	88·4	56·2	68	—	—	...
Deesa	30·010	ENE	7	93·8	55·6	37	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·986	NE	2	93·2	64·1	48	—	...	...
Bhuj	30·007	NW	5	91·5	65·8	47	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·994	Calm	3	90·4	58·9	47	...	—	..
Ghadechi	29·961	NW	6	93·1	60·2	41	...	—	...
Veraval	29·940	NNE	6	92·1	68·3	37	...	..	..
Neemuch	30·051	Calm	3	88·2	56·8	41	—	...	—0·01
Indore	30·020	E	1	85·7	55·5	55	...	...	—0·06
Saugor	29·984	ESE	S	85·8	62·6	41	—	...	—0·04
Jubbulpore	30·004	SE	7	85·4	64·9	67	...	...	—0·07
Hoshangabad	30·020	ENE	1	87·3	68·8	62	...	...	—0·08
Khandwa	30·020	NE	3	90·2	65·6	69	...	..	—0·08
Raipur	29·975	Calm	2	86·8	65·2	66	...	...	—0·28
Nagpur	29·978	Calm	4	87·3	61·1	56	...	...	—0·27
Amraoti	29·978	NNE	2	88·2	61·8	41	..	...	—0·10
Akola	30·004	SW	3	89·5	66·5	54	...	..	—0·16
Surat	29·953	NE	2	94·2	63·5	47	..	...	—0·05
Malegaon	29·989	WSW	6	87·9	56·0	69	...	...	—0·18
Bombay	29·943	E	12	89·9	74·1	69	..	...	—0·38
Poona	29·890	ESE	10	87·5	54·9	52	...	...	—0·32
Ahmednagar	29·965	WNW	5	81·7	50·4	50	..	..	...
Aurangabad	29·981	Calm	3	89·3	58·2	52	...	..	..
Sholapur	29·938	NE	12	96·2	61·1	27	...	...	—0·69
Ratnagiri	29·913	E	6	92·4	68·9	38	...	—	—0·31
Belgaum	29·916	ENE	7	82·3	59·9	89	..	...	—1·11
Goa	29·899	E	10	88·0	60·4	6.	..	...	...
Karwar	29·874	ENE	3	91·3	63·1	55	...	...	—1·35
Mangalore	29·854	ESE	4	90·8	69·9	61	...	..	—1·22
Calicut	29·837	E	7	88·8	70·5	67	..	0·20	—1·66
Cochin	29·841	SE	4	89·3	73·1	76	...	0·32	—2·15
Bangalore	29·898	ENE	9	88·7	58·9	47	...	...	—1·46
Secunderabad	29·936	NE	6	86·2	61·4	66	..	...	—0·85
Masulipatam	29·900	N	5	85·1	69·8	74	...	..	—3·60
Bellary	29·933	Calm	3	87·7	62·2	40	...	...	—0·91
Cuddapah	29·906	SE	L	92·0	67·5	72	..	0·02	—1·30
Madras	29·847	NNW	12	88·5	77·0	72	..	0·64	—2·30
Coimbatore	29·895	E	2	81·4	65·1	81	..	0·72	—0·04
Trichinopoly	29·846	NNW	4	89·0	76·4	65	...	0·55	—0·87
Negapatam	29·813	NW	20	87·0	73·9	97	0·20	1·48	—2·75
Colombo	29·811	NNE	13	90·0	76·0	83	...	2·64	—0·27
Aden	29·977	NE	11	86·0	73·9	81	..	...	—0·08

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Mangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Colombo, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at and about Neemuch, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast and at Colombo exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore, Jhansi and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad and lowest 55° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary, Madras Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Negapatam. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has moved further westwards, and the weather is now disturbed at and about Colombo, and Negapatam and the adjoining seas. The barometer is abnormally low at Colombo and Negapatam, and shows the existence of a depression to the south-east of Negapatam, and to the east-south-east of Colombo, where strong squally winds with rain are probably blowing. It is very probable that with the further westward progress of the disturbance a continued fall of the barometer may be expected in Ceylon and over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 15°. The weather is likely to become more or less unsettled in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. The skies are likely to become more cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at and about Belgaum, Goa and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Saturday :—The barometric rise noticed in the north-west yesterday has ceased, and the pressure is giving way almost everywhere. The decrease is greatest and brisk over Madras. Pressure is highest and above normal over North-West India and low and below normal over north-west of the Bay and Ceylon. The winds are practically unchanged. They are between north-west and north-east on the coasts of the Bay, and are increasing in force at Diamond Island, and on the Carnatic Coast. They are easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula and light and variable in the centre and north-west. The mean temperature has risen over Madras and fallen over the North-West Provinces, and the change is irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is higher than usual over the North-West India, the Gangetic Plain and Burma, and lower than usual elsewhere. There is an excess of over five degrees at Jacobabad and a defect of over five degrees at Kurnool. Night temperatures continue very low over the Peninsula. There has been some rain in Lower Burma, and showers at Trincomalee and Negapatam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·924
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	·626
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·4
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	278

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

21,1893—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri—Part heard.
10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lakhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.
322,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
333,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co Ld—Craigie L and O.
334,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G. and Hiralal M and M.
27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboobai alias Ranivahu and others—Maganlal and R.
23,96—Mansuklal D and J—L W G Rivett Carnac Administrators-General vs Lakhmidas Damodhar and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.
1,97—D Dhunjeeshaw Lakhmidas Damoder Dhanavahu, widow—Mansuklal D and J.
2,96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshunker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—M M Saklatwalla.
17,95—K J Mantri—Nandibai vs Ganda Khada and others—Chitnis M and M.
18,95—K J Mantri—Nandubai vs Ganda Khada and others—Chitnis M and M.
19,95—Mansuklal D and J—Bhicaijee vs Ardeshir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and M, and F P Pavri.
20,97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and Jehangir Collet vs Maneckbai widow—Ardesir H and D.
29,97—F P Pavri—Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicaijee Burjorjee D Loma—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

[illegible],96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bandarker and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and [illegible] and Ardesir H and D—Part heard.
28,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhagmul and others—[illegible] James Vayani—Payne G and S.
[illegible]—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.
5,96—Chitnis M and M—Kalliandas [illegible] vs Bhaidas Thakordas and another—Bhaishanker and K.
352,96—Nanu [illegible] and H—Goolam [illegible] and others vs Moyabai Premabai—[illegible] and J.
354,96—Mankar D and J—Naginbai Ghellabhai and another vs Luxmibai Sahel—Ardesir H and D.
417,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anant Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Donadher and others—[illegible]
124,96—In person—Hormusjee Framjee [illegible] vs The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Ld and another—Natubhai and J.
217,97—Maganlal and N—Goculdas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C, and Maganlal and R.
254,97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Maganlal and R—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

At 12-30

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

391,97—Wadia and G—Heerjee Versey and another vs Ghellabhoy Shivjee.
415,97—Maganlal and R—Santa Maria de Souza vs Antonio Rafael de Souza and Castro.
418,97—In person—Bismillabai vs Abdool Kadir Ramzan.
419,97—In person—Sanagappa Appia vs Ramswami Mirappa.
442,97—Thakordas D and C—Hajee Adam Sodick vs Hajee Esmail Jan Mahomed.
451,97—Brown and M—Shunker Heerjee Patel vs Janardhan Heerajee Patel.

Postponed Long Causes.

401,97—Bhaishanker and K—Vasanjee Khimjee vs Madhavjee Mahonjee—Brown and M—Part heard.
307,97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Mulchand and another—Wadia and G. Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.
297,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade—Payne G and S.
143,96—In person—Esmail Mohomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Little and Co. Part heard.
96,97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwala—Ardeshir H and D.
22,96—Pestonji R and K—Hoosein Karku vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S.
1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and others vs The S S Gorselo and others—Craigie L and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

292,97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.
320,97—Daphtary and F—Govind Dosbrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.
321-97—Jehangir and Servai Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Muja Panwellker and others—Sorabjee and J.
327,97—In person—Veero Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
81,97—Little and Co—Mohomedally Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
148,97—Muljee and R—Ladkibai vs Hemchand Lakmichand and others—Wadia and G.
139,95—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Multani Govindram Girdharidas—Ardeshir H and D.
390,96—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodher—Little and Co.
304,97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

1. Detail—
Orderly Officer for the week :—2nd Lieut. H. A. H. Payne; next for duty Lieut. H. Penny.
Orderly Sergeants for the week :—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. D. A. Pinder; next for duty Sergt. Br. B. Robbins.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. J. J. Marsland; next for duty Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst.
2. The following drills will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—Tuesday, at 6-45 a.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill and Exam. in Laying, and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—Tuesday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill and Exam. in Laying, and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday nex, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. Cyclist members of the Corps attending will parade at the same time and place. Dress the same.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 583, Gr. E. Perkins, and No. 584, Gr. M. C. Johnson.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill.—At 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
(2) Cyclist Section drill.—On the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana, at 6-30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and at 5-15 p.m., on Wednesday the 10th and Friday the 12th instant.
(3) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 8th instant, and Thursday, the 11th instant.
(4) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), the 9th instant, and Thursday, the 11th instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.
(6) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.
(7) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 9th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.
(8) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th and Friday the 12th instant.
(9) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 8th instant.

Battalion Parade.

(10) Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.—On Saturday the 13th instant, time to be notified hereafter.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 8th instant.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy. :—No. 4241, Vol. P. Allan.
4. The following promotions will take effect in M Company from this date :—
To be Corporals.—Lce. Corpls. R. Shewell and W. Morris vice Corpls. R. Haller and Fotto, resigned.
To be Lce. Corporals.—Cadets C. Dymond and S. Alcock vice Lce. Corpls. Showell and Morris promoted.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. punctually.
2. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Tuesday, the 9th, and Thursday, 11th November, at 7 a.m.
3. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—103 bales goat hair, and 24 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 15 bales wool, Chimondas; 8 bales goat hair, and 72 bales wool. N Joosub.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—5,030 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—102 bales cotton, S Sagurmal; 322 bales cotton, L Babooial.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—125 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One High Pressure CALEDONIA ENGINE, 20 H. P., capable of driving 40 Platt's gins with 1 0 lbs. steam. Rope driving, second motion Pulley complete.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One OLD BOILER 30' by 7' of 90lbs. pressure and Piano Motion, of Lord Brothers, Sautchers. Apply MILL MANAGER, Khatau Mills, Byculla.

TRY where you will, yet you will have to confess that the collection of Xmas Cards, Toys, Dolls, and Presents at SHROFF BROTHERS, is the Cheapest ever offered.

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REQUIRED by the PLAGUE COMMITTEE for inward Sea inspection MEDICAL MEN for Class B, Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply the PLAGUE COMMITTEE Office in person, at 3 P.M., on FRIDAY, November 12.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, having experience of Electric Lighting. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to Messrs. DREWET, CHOWNA and Co., No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a SERVANT speaking German and willing to travel with a gentleman for 4 or 5 weeks. State terms and apply to "Box No. 44 D," care of this paper.

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust. As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

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MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Cuisine Excellent," Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 8 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

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A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion. Salary a secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

REUTER'S London financial quotation of last evening make consols 1-16th higher, at 112 3-8; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged at 117. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., say to 26⅛d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 7-8 cent dearer, at 57 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·85 3-8 dollars. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8th per cent. to 2 5-8 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 2 7-8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper advanced ¼ per cent., to £63 7-16. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103½, but Paris Exchange on London was a shade lowers, at fcs. 25·18.

To-day no further change is reported in any of the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Brown Rapeseed at 40½s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, Antwerp, the tone of the former market being firm, and that of the latter firmer.

In the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday the price of spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d., say to 3 1-4d. per lb.; and arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which they were unchanged. In East Indian Cotton there was an advance of 1-32d. in Belatee and Khandeish and a decline of 1-16d. in Coconadas. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 4 3-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians, Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Prices have been unchanged both ready and forward. Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday, 6 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, Futures having been one point lower in both positions at 5·78 cents, and 5·91 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 71,000 bales.

To-day, again, there has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York; but Futures are 2 points lower for February, at 5·76, and one point down for May, at 5·90 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 66,000 bales. The total Cotton in sight on Friday was 3,340,000 bales, compared with 2,870,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

There has been an improved feeling in our Cotton market here to-day, the business reported having been upon a moderate scale, and prices Rs. 3 higher, "Fully Good" Bengals having been quoted, for January delivery, at Rs. 137-8; and "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 174-5 per candy. Exporters have brought 200 bales of Old Bengals at Rs. 143½-5; and 300 Jaora, at Rs. 133-5; and 50 New Bengals, at Rs. 145; while the Mills have taken 200 old ready Khangaum, at Rs. 148; 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 160; and 50 Moodra, at Rs. 155; and have contracted for 900 bales of new "Fully Good" Barsee for January delivery at Rs. 171-2 per candy, the total day's business having aggregated 1,800 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet and prices generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	588	bales.
Wheat	1,338	cwts.
Linseed	1,884	,,
Rapeseed	836	,,
Gingellyseed	3,885	,,
Castorseed	1,997	,,
Rice	1,026	,,

FREIGHTS are firm from owners' point of view, owing to Calcutta paying high rates. Two steamers are reported fixed from Calcutta and the Rice Ports at 26s 3d. for ton. However the arrivals of Produce into Bombay are so small that an early business in Linseed and Rapeseed is so out of the question that shippers say they cannot offer to pay more than 12s. 6d. for November loading for fresh business. Any substantial advance in ready sales here seems impossible under the circumstances; while speculators, in order to cover their previous engagements, made at lower rates, have been compelled to pay as high as 15s. per ton., at which rate the Bombay (s.) and Ras-Rouls (s.) were chartered for Antwerp, and which we now quote.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits; and Wire Transfer was quoted temporarily at 1s. 3 23-32d., at which a fair amount of business was done. There were no Merchants' Bills offering; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
,, 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·67	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, but at a reduction on yesterday's sales for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 5-8 having been quoted for Cash and 97 9-16 for this month's Settlement, with 92, nominal, for three per Cents.

SHARES.—The only changes reported in prices to-day are a decline of Rs. 3 in Tapti Valley Railway; and of Rs. 6¼ in Bank of Bombay, at Rs. 1,325 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hermod, 829 tons, Commander N. F. Nicolson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi in ballast.

THE s. s. Dean, 958 tons, Commander J. Hamilton, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chupra, 1,435 tons, Commander N. F. Ferris, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bormida, 1,499 tons, Commander F. Noera, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J. C. Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jehangir, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Mules, Mr. Sprott, Mr. P. A. Mendona and 2 children, Mr. H. H. Benkland, Mr. E. Batchelor, and 65 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, 1,217 tons, Commander H. B. Plommer, cleared on Saturday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Prentice, Mr. H. Middleton, Mr. D. X. Menezes, Mr. J. K. Shaw, Mr. S. R. Blank, Mr. B. A. B. Almeida, Mrs. Narayen Hurrichand, son and 4 daughters, Miss E. Fernandes and 449 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kola, 497 tons, Commander J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Karachi (4th instant), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Brown, Capt. Vincent, Mr. Dallaporta, Mr. Parratt, Mr. and Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hesket, Mr. Summers, Major Cockburn, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Birch, Mr. Nicholson and 4 children, Mr. P. Bezunji, Mr. Lukhoomal, Mr. Lotia, two native gentlemen, 4 troops, and 509 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Hermod s	Nicolson	Karachi.
	Egypt s	Briscoe	London, Oct 15.
	Kola s	Livingstone.	Karachi, Nov. 4.
	Booldana s	Skinner	Rangoon, Oct. 23.
7	Florida s	Hurry	Batoum, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dean s	Hamilton	Bangkok.
	Carthage s	Linden	Aden.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, &c.
	Chupra s	Ferris	Rangoon, &c.
7	Bormida s	Noira	China.

The steamer Kola, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular s, 3048, Wheler
Armenia s, 2218, Shanklin
Raventhaler s, 1813, Gramberg
R. Rubattino s, 3044, Saporiti
Bombay s, 2049, Turner.
Bombay s, 2048, Weston
Bormida s, 1499 Noira.
Brindisi s, 2268, Watkins
Hydaspes s, 1912, Lockyer
Mirzapore s, 2168, Wickenden.
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert.
Rohilla s, 2216,
Bucephalus s, 1192, Curry
Decima s, 1142, Lassen
Dean s, 958, Hamilton.
Akbar s, 1441, Baldwin.
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Clydesdale s, 2296, Sharp
Deepdale s, 1650, Peck
Eden Hall s, 2332, Black
Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews
Orient s, 1496, Valentino

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Lawrence, Hewett.
H M S Assaye, Rowland.
H M S Ceylon, Channer.
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
H M S Magdala.
H M S Lapwing, Carr.
Liberal Port. Gun Boat, Athalde
I G T S Patrick Stewart, Tindall
Dilwara (Hired Transport) Mann

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—FLEMING—November 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., James N. F., youngest son of the late Alexander Mitchell, of Sanchrie, Ayrshire, to Beatrice Helen, fourth daughter of the late John Fleming, C.S.I., of Bombay.

DEATH.

SOARES—At his residence, Mazagon, Vincent Soares, aged 64. Funeral at 4 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Deeply regretted. R. I. P.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—October 16, at 3, Pembrok-vale, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Cave, I.S.C., of a daughter.

FRENCH—October 13, at Southolt, Suffolk, the wife of F. C. French, Esq., Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—WOOLSTON—October 20, by special licence, Cairnes Eckford Daniell, Burmah Commission, to Lilian Gladys, widow of the late John Corrie Woolston, and eldest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Jewell, of Amherst Park, Stamford Hill.

MUSGRAVE—PRENTIS—October 16, at All Saints', Kensington Park, Cecil Musgrave, M.D., of Cromer, elder surviving son of the late Colonel Walter Musgrave, formerly of the Capel Mounted Rifles, H. M.'s 81st Regt., also of the 15th Bengal Lancers and the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Ethel Combe, only daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Charles Prentis, B.M.S., and of Mrs. C. Prentis, 22, Coville-terrace, W.

DEATHS.

CORNISH—October 19, at Corvil, Shelley-road, Worthing, Surgeon-General William Robert Cornish, C.I.E., F.R.C.S., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and late Madras Army, aged 69.

DACOSTA—October 15, at 16, Manson-place, John DaCosta, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 82.

DOUGLAS—October 18, at Lenzie, William Douglas, late of Rangoon.

IREDELL—October 14, at Furze Court, Patcham, near Brighton, Louisa, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Macartney Iredell, late Bombay Army.

KIRBY—October 19, at Scarborough, Sarah Ann, widow of James Kirby, J. P., and only daughter of the late Joseph Hough, H.E.I.C.S.

MUIR—October 17, at Dean-park House, Edinburgh, Elizabeth Huntly, daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and wife of Sir William Muir, aged 75.

NUTTALL—October 12, at Havre des Pas, Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps Retired List, aged 74.

SANDILANDS—October 11, at Eltham, Kent, Major-General Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), and formerly of the 42nd and 8th Regts., aged 73.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

No decision has been arrived at with regard to the measures to be taken to control the arrivals in Bombay of persons coming by land from districts in which plague is epidemic. The arrivals by sea are controlled by medical examination and by the segregation of every suspected case as well as of all passengers coming from infected ports. It is manifestly illogical to spend energy and money on closing one door against possible infection, while leaving others wide open through which larger numbers enter the city daily. The Plague Committee propose to impose quarantine against arrivals of passengers from infected districts by rail and road, requiring all third class passengers to remain under observation in segregation camps for six days, first and second class passengers being exempted from this detention, on condition of presenting themselves daily for examination with tickets of surveillance for a period of six days. This later part of the proposed regulation has been in operation for some little time. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has entered a strong protest against the imposition of quarantine. They are unanimous in the opinion that it would cause injury to trade of a serious and wide reaching character. Their point of view is that if it were once known throughout India that arrivals in Bombay would be subjected to six days' quarantine, a large number of the native dealers who come to Bombay at this season in connection with the business of the ensuing year, would be deterred from coming. In this way the business of the city would be brought to a standstill, with very serious consequences to a city which lives by its trade. It was with a view to meet this objection that the proposal to dispense with the segregation of first and second class passengers, and the substitution of daily examination under tickets of surveillance was made. The letter of the Chamber of Commerce of November 1, to the Chairman of the Plague Committee, published in our issue of the 5th instant, makes no reference to this mitigation of the quarantine. The omission is to be regretted. It is reasonable to suppose that the native dealers coming to Bombay to transact their usual sales and purchases for the busy season, must be men of some means, and would probably travel first or second class. If they be exempted from segregation ground for apprehension on their account would be removed. We have already pointed out that the proposal to oblige the holders of tickets of survellance to proceed every morning to Bandora or other station as distant from the city, is open to objection. The loss of time and inconvenience would be felt by men of business and the inducements to evasion would be very strong. The simple course would be to have the examination made at one or two central points in Bombay.

Mr. Marshall's letter sets forth very strongly the reasons which have induced the Chamber to oppose the imposition of quarantine. It is admitted indeed that if that drastic measure could guarantee the city against a recrudescence of plague, the injury to trade, though very serious, would be a matter of secondary consideration. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that there is no possibility that the Plague Committee, with the means at its disposal, can render quarantine absolutely effectual. This is a practical argument which it is difficult to rebut in view of the admitted fact that the plague organisation has been deplorably weakened to meet the imperative demands of the Government of India for the transfer of commissioned medical officers and men of the subordinate medical services actively employed on plague duty, to the military hospitals on the frontier. We have deemed it our duty to remonstrate very strenuously against this disastrous course, which leaves, not Bombay only, but Madras, Calcutta, and other great cities of India, exposed to the invasion of a far more formidable enemy than Afridis or Waziris. The machinery for coping with the plague in the Mofussil has been reduced at the very time that it was a matter of the first importance to strengthen it. It is to be feared that Government have not yet realised the full measure of the danger thus incurred. Unquestionably the resources required by the Plague Committee to guard against a recrudescence in Bombay like that which has resulted in Poona from a similar state of things have been diverted to quite another purpose. The present staff would require to be very largely increased, if all the thousands of people coming to Bombay daily are to be quarantined for six days. It is open to doubt whether the Plague Committee has adequately gauged all that would be involved in the quarantining of thousands of persons day by day in such a manner that each successive batch should be kept apart from those already under quarantine. It would be necessary to provide accomodation for some eighteen or twenty thousand people, men, women and children, and organise a staff to control them, police to guard them, a commissariat to feed them, and make arrangements that will prevent any intrusion of the new arrivals with those who have been some days under supervision. The Committee of the Chamber, referring to the fact that on the Continent of Europe the period of quarantine starts afresh from the time when a case of disease shows itself among the persons detained, and that this is not contemplated in the scheme proposed for Bombay, expresses a fear that cases of plague would break out amongst those just placed in quarantine and thus infect people in perfect health. The mere fact, therefore, of duly segregating the daily arrivals would give no certainty of security from contagion amongst the members of each separate batch. The conclusion arrived at is that quarantine on the lines proposed by the Plague Committee would afford no proportionate extra security against the importation of plague in comparison to the undoubted adverse effect on the general trade of the city.

The Chamber suggests that something might be done with the aid of the police to prevent the arrival in the city of weak and emaciated people susceptible to any prevalent disease. This ought certainly to be done. In 1878, when many thousands of people flocked into Bombay, bringing with them a very bad type of infectious fever, steps were taken to segregate the sick and to prevent the further influx of famine-stricken persons. The Committee are in favour of medical examination in lieu of absolute quarantine, and recommend that the Government should obtain additional officers from Europe. This is a suggestion so reasonable in itself that it might be deemed obvious but for the fact that the Government have not already taken that course. The value of medical examination is shown by the striking fact that, while the plague was raging in Bombay for months, the Port examination conducted by Drs. McCartie and Crimmin and their energetic assistants prevented the plague being carried to Aden or any foreign port. Rigorous examination eliminated every suspicious case from amongst passengers or crew. The scale on which this work was carried out is shown by the amazing total of over 800,000 examinations in the harbour. No doubt the moral and indirect effect of this thorough examination contributed to the immunity secured for the ports in communication with Bombay. The certainty of detection, and the inevitable detention in the event of discovery, must have deterred many persons in the first stages of plague, or those who had been in contact with plague cases, from venturing on boardship. It is reasonable to suppose that the same system of medical examination carried out in this rigorous spirit at railway junctions would deter persons conscious of infection from risking detection and immediate removal to a plague hospital. The Chamber considers that more time should be given to the inspection of persons coming into Bombay by train, either by keeping back trains coming from infected districts for an hour or more, or by passing the first and second-class passengers and detaining the third-class until a later train. There may be practical objections from the point of view of railway administration to this proposal, but there can be none to the suggestion that infected persons found in trains at Kalyan should not be brought into Bombay, but should be at once treated in a large hospital on the spot. The provision of hospital accommodation on an adequate scale at that important junction would materially add to the chances of recovery of patients taken out of the trains there, and prevent the introduction of new foci of infection into Bombay. The advantages and disadvantages of quarantine have now been ascertained by the light of experience. What is urgent is that a decision should be come to as to the steps that can be taken to place the arrivals, by land and road, under a control as efficient as that which has been in operation for the last year on the inward and outward sea-borne passenger traffic.

THOUGH the Civil Veterinary Department in India is greatly undermanned, its reports show a continual improvement year by year. The twelve months just reported upon are no exception to the rule. In horse-breeding operations the Department has been particularly successful, and close on fifteen thousand well-bred foals have been added to the equine population. There is also reported to be an increase in the number of branded mares, and, except in the Deccan, the system is not generally unpopular. The Government of India has considered the subject of certificates for unbranded mares in the Punjab, but, though the need for these certificates is decreasing, it has been decided not to discontinue them until further experience teaches that the time has unquestionably arrived. Another important question which has come under consideration is the prohibition of the sale of branded mares to Remount Officers. Whilst in the Punjab it was recommended that all restrictions should be removed, the Bombay Government desired to prohibit the purchase of branded mares and fillies, not only by the Remount Department, but also by the Native Cavalry and Police. After a careful consideration of this most difficult question of free trade in horses, the Government of India have decided to adhere for the present to the existing rules, although they hope that a time may eventually come when it will be possible to remove all restrictions. The report further shows an increase in the number of remounts and young stock purchased, and the suggestion of the Inspector-General that Native Cavalry should be permitted to purchase young stock is receiving separate consideration. While it is admitted that advantages would spring from a system of regimental horse-runs, Government and the Department find it difficult to devise a scheme "that shall at once be compatible with the financial resources of the regiments, and with the self-supporting character of the silladar system." As to the question of remounts for the Native Cavalry, the Government of India desire to impress upon all concerned the necessity for making the fullest possible use of the existing fairs and horse-shows. An attempt made during the year to assist the Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, by collecting horses at different centres at times other than those at which shows are held, was, it appears, not quite successful owing to the arrangements being incomplete. However, it is desired that the matter shall receive further attention, although Government is inclined to doubt whether the prices obtained will be sufficiently attractive to induce horse-owners to bring their stock from any long distance to selected centres. Experience alone can show. More trotter and hackney stallions are to be imported from England, though the experiment of introducing Australian thoroughbreds has been found fully successful. Mule-breeding has made considerable headway, but the establishment has not been able to keep pace with the demand, and Spain is to be indented on for sires. Not much progress is reported in connection with the investigation or prevention of cattle disease, though the prevalence of such diseases, in Burma especially, has rendered the matter one of extreme importance. But it is feared that but little can be done until a competent Subordinate Veterinary Staff has been trained. However, the colleges in Bombay and Lahore are doing their best to supply this want. On the whole, Government is very well satisfied with the work of the Veterinary Department, and believes that the good results of its labours will become year by year more apparent. On the subject of the colleges it remarks that the spread of these institutions is deserving of every encouragement. They are very fitting objects for private liberality; and the Government of India desire to cordially acknowledge the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Sirdar Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas Desai.

A RESOLUTION on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act in various Indian ports appears in the *Gazette* of India. It shows a small decrease on the whole in the number of detentions, but the Act is evidently worked more stringently in some ports than in others, as witness the much smaller number of detentions in Burma than elsewhere. In Calcutta the penalties imposed rose from six thousand rupees in 1895 to fifteen thousand last year, the increase being entirely due to fines for certain fraudulent importation of Bombay yarn. On this subject the Collector of Customs in Calcutta writes: "A vigorous effort had been made in 1895 to stop the importation of short-reeled yarn from Lancashire, and this was extended in 1896 to Bombay yarn in respect of which the practice of short reeling seems to have been more deliberate than in the European article." In the thirty-four cases dealt with in the year under report, heavy penalties, aggregating Rs. 9,805-15, were imposed, as compared with Rs. 1,942-3 in the previous year. In seven of the worst cases re-shipment was ordered in addition to the payment of a fine. In Madras, where a number of fraudulent attempts to circumvent the Act were brought to light, the practice of branding consignments as "adulterated" before allowing them to enter the country was in some instances adopted. This was the case in certain consignments of zinc paint very similar to some which in Burma seem to have been ultimately allowed to pass without penalty, a procedure which the Government of India characterises as having been unnecessarily lenient, as no doubt it was. Amongst the names of officials mentioned for commendation are those of Messrs. Bonnaud and Girard in Calcutta and Mr. Jehangier Dossabboy Framji in Bombay.

A RETURN just published brings into prominence the fact that while the linseed trade has continued to stagnate on the Bombay side of India, on the Bengal side a very distinct tendency towards improvement is manifest. Imports of linseed into Calcutta from up-country in the month of August last were slightly better than those of the corresponding month last year, and nearly double those of August, 1895; while the totals from the commencement of the year compare as follows: 2,108,881 hundredweight in 1897; 2,391,965 in 1896; and 2,429,356 in 1895, whereas the corresponding imports into Bombay have only been 385,601 hundredweight this year, compared with 3,236,161 in 1896, and 2,583,381 in 1895. Similarly in the case of wheat, while the imports into Calcutta up to the end of August were about half of what they were in the same months of 1895, and only slightly lower than in 1896 in Bombay, the amount brought from up-country was little more than one-tenth of the average of the two preceding years.

THE Indian railway earnings in the week ending 24th October, for which figures are now published, show a slight recovery, the total being a shade better than in the corresponding week last year. The North-Western Railway is again to the good by two lakhs of rupees, and the East Indian and Burma Railways have also improved their position by about a quarter of a lakh each. On the other hand, the Great Indian Peninsula is another lakh of rupees behind, and Bombay-Baroda a quarter of a lakh to the bad.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were: Sir W. Rattigan, LL.D., barrister-at-law, of Allahabad, and Lady Rattigan; Lord and Lady Kinnaird; Sir James and Lady Hay; Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and Mrs. Slater; Dr. (Mrs.) Peachey Phipson; Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller-General, Calcutta; Lady Bliss; Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, and Mrs. Little; Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary, Bombay High Court, and Mrs. Orr; Bishop Tross; Major the Hon. Gore; Mrs. Strachey, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey; Mr. H. Bicknell, Solicitor; Mrs. Grimley, wife of Mr. Grimley, Revenue Member of Bengal Council; Colonel Kennedy, and others.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER returned to Bombay on Saturday morning, per s. s. Egypt, after having enjoyed a few weeks' privilege leave at Home, and took over charge of the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the same morning. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Dastur reverted to their permanent offices of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Presidency Magistrates, respectively. Mr. S. B. Spencer, who was acting as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered over charge of that office to Mr. Pheroze Dastur.

HER HIGHNESS THE RANEE OF KAPURTHALA, who had, in company of the Maharaja of Kapurthala, gone to England to take part in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen, returned to Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Egypt, and landed at the Ballard Pier. Her Highness, who was accompanied by two attendants, drove to Watson's Esplanade Hotel, where she put up until 8 o'clock, when she proceeded to the Victoria Terminus and left by the extra express for her capital. His Highness the Maharaja, who has remained behind in Paris, will return to this country by the steamship India.

A FANCY Bazaar, to be held at the Cathedral Boys' School, on the 16th and 17th instant, has been organized by the ladies connected with the Cathedral parish for the Organ Repairs Fund. Besides the usual stalls for the sale of fancy works, there will be several attractive "side shows," and a feature of the Bazaar will be a cafe chantant, at which most of the well-known amateurs of Bombay will play and sing. As a large sum is still required for the organ, the management have endeavoured to make the Bazaar as attractive as possible. A detailed programme will be advertised in a short time.

MR. JEHANGIR DOSSABHOY FRAMJI, Assistant Collector of Bombay, having been appointed to act as Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Coghlan, proceeded to Karachi on Saturday morning. A member of Mr. Jehangir's friends were present at the Ballard Pier to wish him bon voyage and a career in Sind as successful as that in Bombay. Amongst the friends present at the Bunder were:—Messrs. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, R. D. Sethna, Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Damji Lukhamji, Hormusji Bomonji Jejeebhoy, Haji Osman Haji Mahomed, Kaikosru Dossabhoy Framji, &c. Mr. Jalbhoy Sett presented a choice floral bouquet, and Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir put a garland round the neck of Mr. Jhangir, who, after shaking hands with the friends, left for his destination.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The "Daily News" states that the recent incident at Saki (? Nikki), in West Africa, almost led to a rupture between France and England.

The British force was instructed to allow nothing to prevent their occupation of the invaded territory.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NIGER COMPANY.

Reuter learns that the Government will shortly assume control over the Niger Company's territories or will prohibit the Company from combining trading with administratve functions.

THE OPENING OF THE BULUWAYO RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Great festivities have taken place at Buluwayo on the occasion of the opening of the Railway.

The Governors of the Cape and Natal were present besides a number of members of the House of Commons and other distinguished visitors.

Congratulations were telegraphed to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was absent owing to ill health.

SIR WILLIAM BISSETT.

Sir William Bissett has been appointed Director of Indian Railways.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Advices from Brazil state that a soldier has attempted to shoot the President, and that while disarming the assailant the President's nephew was wounded, and the Minister of War stabbed fatally.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The peace negotiations at Constantinople have made no progress since October 26th.

ATTACK ON A GERMAN MISSION.

The German Mission at Shantung has been attacked, and one missionary murdered and another is missing.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has arrived at Alexandria, and thence went to Cairo, where he was royally received.

THE SEAL FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Russia, Japan, and America have signed a Treaty for the protection of the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Stoddart's Cricket Team is now playing Victoria; the latter has made 273 for six wickets.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov 5.

The services of Mr. Hill, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Executive Engineer Shaw is granted furlough for one year in extension of that already sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

Major Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Captain Elwards, on service in Tirah.

RECENT RUMOURS RESPECTING HYDERABAD AFFAIRS CONTRADICTED.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6.

There is absolutely no truth in the report that Sir William Cunningham will succeed Mr. Chichele Plowden, Hyderabad Residency.

Nor is there an iota of truth in the published statement that a change of Re[illegible] and Minister is imminent. Hyderabad a[illegible] enjoys a rare and very welcome immunity from Political upheavals of any sort.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 7.

There were 46 new cases and 42 deaths in the city on Saturday; and 27 cases and 16 deaths in Poona district.

In the General Hospital 50 were admitted, 27 discharged cured, 34 died, and 410 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 10 were admitted, and 11 died, leaving 77; and in the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted, 2 died, and 63 remain under treatment.

Yesterday's returns show 29 fresh cases and 30 deaths in the city, and the total mortality 49.

In the General Hospital 27 were admitted, 26 died, and 410 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 13 were admitted, and 4 died, leaving 86; and in the Hindu Hospital 5 were admitted, 3 died, and 65 remain under treatment.

There are now 515 persons in the Segregation Camp.

Mrs. Packwood, wife of Sergeant Packwood, is admitted in the Station Hospital at Wanowrie.

Inspection on the Poona Railway station is vigorously carried out, four medical officers with three Native assistants being employed.

All patients of plague in the Sassoon Hospital are reported to be progressing favourably.

Mr. Sutton, belonging to the Mission, is admitted in the Hospital.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

French mail steamer Sydney, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar .... 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	26 1-2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 6.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·1

SUNDAY.—Nov. 7.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·6
10 a.m. ... ... 79·9
2 p.m. ... ... 87·4
6 p.m. ... ... 83·8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

FURTHER TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Five hundred camels, with supplies for General Lockhart's force, were despatched, on Thursday, over the Sampagha Pass with three maund loads. 230 of them reached Mastura that day, the remainder halting for the night on the crest. The road is now practicable for picked camels with light loads, but not for regular camel convoys. The road over the Arhanga Pass is reported fit for camels, and convoys were despatched over it yesterday.

Foot and mouth disease of a mild type has broken out amongst the transport cattle at Hangu.

General Hammond reconnoitred in force yesterday up the Gandao defile to within three-quarters of a mile of the crest. Nothing was seen of the enemy, who appeared to have deserted the neighbourhood.

The road as far as Kotal, though narrow, is easy, and the ascent slight.

THE ENEMY MISSING.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

A reconnaissance, yesterday, consisting of the 45th Sikhs, two Companies of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, one Squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers, two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery and maxims, penetrated one and a-half miles into the hills up the Bara route. No opposition was met with, the only traces of the enemy being sungars erected at the mouth of the pass.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated 4th November, says:—The Jirghas did not arrive yesterday as was expected. Letters were sent to all sections of Afridis and to 22 sections of the Orakzais to say that if they come in and submit, the terms of Government will be made known to them. The Hindu agents, employed by the Afridis for commercial transactions, reported that Jirgahs were being held in the Bazaar Valley.

The 4th Brigade with Battery is moving out to the west, to-day, to collect forage and grain. A Sowar of 18th B. L. foraging, yesterday morning, was surprised and severely wounded by swordsmen, and towards evening a party of the 28th Bombay Pioneers foraging were attacked. Some of the Yorkshire Regiment and Gurkha scouts had to be sent out to their assistance. One casualty occurred.

Camels are now crossing the Sampagha Pass.

A Bara telegram, says:—General Hammond, to-day, reconnoitred 1¼ miles up the Gandao defile towards the Pass. No sign of the enemy was observed. They appear to have deserted the neighbourhood. The road up the dry sandy nullah winding amongst the low hills could be easily crowned on both sides. A sungar was seen covering the entrance to the pass. No orders have been issued for the 57th Field Battery to go back to Peshawar as notified in a telegram from Simla in the *Pioneer* of the 3rd instant.

WITH THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

A *Pioneer* correspondent writing from Camp Bara, on 31st October, says:—We were much amused to see in the *C. and M. Gazette* of the 27th that we had been accused of burning the grass on the Besai hill to destroy the enemy's cover. As a matter of fact there was no cover but rocks, nothing but small tufts of very dry grass, and these were set on fire by men belonging to the force which went out route marching from Bara on the 25th instant (as previously related) throwing away lighted matches after igniting their pipes. The troops had had breakfast just before entering the hills and most of the men were smoking. That was the origin of the fire; afterwards I saw followers lighting the grass from sheer mischief. The fires spread rapidly on all sides, and the rearguard found the hillsides burning from start to finish. They continued to burn till late at night, when they afforded a very pretty sight from camp, looking like a row of the enemy's watch fires. One hardly expected to find any vegetation at all on such very bare-looking hills, still less did one expect to find signs of life, but they were there on the very highest peak of all, where there was absolutely nothing else but stone. I found an enormous colony of whiteants, whose tunnellings spread between the strata of rock for over a hundred yards. It was altogether too hungry looking a spot to sit down on.

Since then we have had no more route marches, but we have by no means been idle. Regiments have their own parades, and in addition to this parties are detailed regularly to clear the roads towards Mamani and Jamrud, or to cut grass. This entails a covering party, and affords amusement combined with exercise to a considerable number of men. On the 29th the Oxfords and half a squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers, covering a grass-cutting party about 6½ miles out on the Mamani road, were fired on by some 30 of the enemy from the low hills at a distance of about 1,000 yards, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., when the force retired. They were treated with silent contempt. No casualties. Road-making sounds like hard work, but up here it is not a very difficult job. The maidan over which these roads have to be made is level but covered with stones, and road-making simply consists in removing these stones and arranging them in parallel lines at a previously arranged distance, to show that the road goes between, a few of the more prominent submerged stones may have to be dug out of the roadway, and nullahs have to be ramped, but no more. The road towards Mamani has now been cleared for some seven miles, that towards Jamrud was already in existence, and merely requires clearing.

Even without these dissipations life need never be monotonous, there is always amusement or instruction to be derived from wandering about the camp and observing the ways of the different arms and classes, or if you prefer to keep cool and clean (it is hot and dusty here) you can obtain the same diversion in a lesser degree by sitting comfortably in your tent and telling the show to come to you. In the last five minutes I have twice been moved to mirth, first by two camp policemen, one a very large Tommy the other a very small Johnny (as the Britishers call the Gurkhas); they passed conversing affably, each in a language that the other didn't understand, but looking at each other and smiling at intervals as if the whole thing was perfectly plain, as perhaps it may be; second, by a timorous looking sweeper who has just crept by, gingerly brushings up stray bits of paper with the extreme point of his broom in his right hand, and carrying a murderous looking tulwar in his left. Such sights are manifold. The transport lines alone are a perpetual source of diversion, for the way of a mule might reasonably be added to the list of the unfathomable mysteries; no two mules ever act alike under similar circumstances, and when you get three wayward mokes fast tied by the head you may prepare yourself to see something really novel and unprecedented evey time. One cannot help at the same time being struck with the serious side of the transport question; individuals no doubt afford their quota of amusement, but a collection such as we have here of about 6,000 mules and ponies, furnishes a problem the solving of which involves a vast amount of trouble and expense, and requires very perfect arrangements for organisation and control. The collection of efficient transport is always one of the chief sources of difficulty in the concentration of a column, especially when, as in our case so large force as that now acting on the Samana has to be fully equipped first. The last comer naturally has to take the dregs of the supply, and this appeared to be our lot in the Peshawar column, judging from the very weedy specimens which were issued to regiments in Peshawar. So small were they that in most cases it was found impossible to properly fit them with Government saddles, which are made for sizable beasts, and as this was the only gear issued, it resulted in the poor little mokes having to wear garments which would hold two of them, and were a hindrance rather than assistance to them in carrying their loads. The supply too was very limited, and it has hitherto been necessary to get supplies conveyed from Peshawar through a maundage contractor, *i. e.*, by private contract at so much per maund. Things have been looking up a bit lately, however, for on the 25th a number of sporting looking donkeys from Sind came in, and on the 27th eight hundred mules and ponies and on the 28th two hundred mules and ponies arrived from Peshawar. Of these twenty have come from Darjeeling, a useful little lot of hill ponies with hill drivers, one of them a white pony with bay spots would grace any circus, and will doubtless be a source of great competition among the profession in Tirah This accession brings our transport almost up to strength, and as more ponies are still available it will be possible to draft out the weakly, underaged, and most undersized members of the flock and replac them by animals more capable of filling their saddles.

The news that came on the 28th that a 12-pounder battery was to be at once organised, equipped with elephant carriage, and attached to the column, must be affording a very serious matter for consideration to our column Transport Officer. The Afridis, from all accounts, have cut their crops, destroyed their fodder, and buried their grain, so that the country can hardly be relied upon to feed a large number of animals. This may mean that part fodder will have to be carried, as one elephant eats 500lb. of fodder in one day, he will eat 5000lb. in ten days *i. e.*, 32 mule loads and 15 elephants, (which is the complement for a battary) in the same time will consume 480 mule loads, and this in addition to the few maunds of chapatties which go to make up their daily quantum of food. To make matters worse, the mule drivers are deserting in considerable numbers, and they are not easy to replace. One was caught the other day and flogged in the presence of all the others, but it is doubtful whether this will have much effect, when it is so easy to bolt and enlist elsewhere, the month's pay in advance given to all drivers merely offers an inducement to a man to clear out, and get another month's pay by re-enlisting. (Why is it, I wonder, that mule or any other transport drivers always seem to have so low a moral standard. Transport morality in general seems to have a code of its own, even transport officers themselves are not always above doing a nefarious swop to their own advantage, or at any rate looking the other way while their myrmidons do it. I heard of a regimental camel jemadar on the Mohmand expedition who regularly took out his weakly or sick camels at night and came back with fine healty beasts, how or whence obtained no one knew but himself and the other man, and perhaps the Transport Officer.) Difficulties there are beyond doubt in the management and control of a large transport train, but difficulties are only made to be overcome; and no doubt by the time we get orders to move every thing will be in order and ready.

The news of the taking of the Sampagha Pass which came on the evening of the 30th instant, was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, and everyone is speculating on the probable date of the arrival of the elephant battery and of the receipt of our orders to move. The general impression appears to be that the Bazar Valley route is our real line of advance, strengthened perhaps by the fact that General Maude took a field battery with elephant transport by that route in 1878. We are, at any rate, situated in a position to take either the Bara Valley, the Bazar Valley, or the Khyber route as required. The Gandab Pass, the entrance to the Bara Valley, is only nine miles to the south-west, the Chura Kandao Pass, through which the Bazar Valley must be entered which is situated some nine miles into the hills can be approached either by entering the hills, three miles south of Jamrud, seven and a half miles from here, and followin up the Khyber river, or by entering the Khyber ten miles from here, following the pass up for three miles, and then turning south down the Shadi Bagiar nullah and so over the Shudani Pass.

I must leave the account of the doings of our local thieves and snipers till my next letter.

With two days' supplies being passed over the Arhanga every twenty-four hours Sir William Lockhart will soon have a sufficient reserve to justify his despatching various columns: one to visit Rajgul, another to cross into the Upper Bara Valley, and a third to work in a south-easterly direction until the Uchpul Pass is reached within one march of Barkai. General Hammond can reach the last named point by two marches from Bara, as the distance is only seventeen miles. These combined movements cannot be begun for some little time yet, as the troops must have at least ten days' supplies in hand. The Rajgul Valley, however, can be dealt with at once, as a strong column can readily cross direct into it from Mardan.

The Afridis still show no signs of collecting in strength similar to that of their first muster on the Sanpagha. Their biggest *lashkar* is now unquestionably in the Bara Valley, and this will have to be driven towards the Peshawar column for our troops to secure any decisive success. Even in this case the tribesmen may evade any general action by crossing into the Bazar Valley. Next week should witness interesting developments of the campaign, as three columns at least should be on the move.

The Tirah Expedition has for the moment caused Buner to be forgotten by the public, but the account with the tribesmen of that country has still to be settled. The latest news is that the elder Mian Gul of upper Swat has proposed that he should act as intermediary between the Government and the Bunerwals, as he believes he can induce the clans to submit to terms. He must be a sanguine young man if he thinks he can convince the tribe to surrender the thousand breech-loaders demanded. No harm, however, can be done by allowing him to try. It will not hamper the Government as regards any action they may have to take in case of failure. It may be noted that Mian Gul has applied that Upper Swat may be taken under British Administration, probably dreading aggression by the Nawab of Dir in case our troops are withdrawn from the Swat Valley.—*Pioneer.*

The returns of casualties which we published a few days ago go to show very clearly that the loss in British officers during operations on the North-West frontier is much heavier than was the case in old expeditions. Thus including the Maizar affair 24 officers have been killed and 52 wounded from June 10th to October 28th. In the Ambela campaign, which witnessed the hardest fighting ever known on the border before this year, the total casualties among all ranks were 238 killed and 670 woundep, or 908 in all; but only 15 British officers were killed and 21 wounded. There were hand-to-hand struggles at Ambela and the officers had to expose themselves constantly. But the tribesmen of that day had not breechloaders, and hence the casualties were comparatively few. At the present time every clan has its complement of Sniders and Martinis, and the tribesmen, who are born marksmen, make only too accurate shooting. In the Watelai Valley the Mamunds displayed exceptional skill in picking off officers, and in the Dargai action of October 20th the Afridis and Orakzai shot equally well, more than one officer being hit by several bullets. British regiments with their full service complement of 29 officers do not feel very severely the loss of two or three in an action; but the case is very different with the Native Infantry battalions who have only nine all told to look after some 700 sepoys. In the latter case every officer put *hors de combat* is a most serious loss, for there is no one to take his place and the regiment has one company at least left without a leader. As a campaign goes on and losses in action or from disease increase, Native battalions become weaker and weaker in the number of their British officers; and, as recent events in Swat and Bajour have shown, only four officers out of nine may be left fit for duty. The linked battalions are first of all drawn upon to supply the deficiency, and then the military authorities have to go further afield. Thus for months past nearly every General Order issued at Army Headquarters has contained the names of six or seven officers "transferred as a temporary measure" from one regiment to another, and the battalions which now form the obligatory garrisons all over India suffer in efficiency by these transfers. The drill season is just beginning; and this drafting away of officers, together with the large demands made for transport and Commissariat work at the front, will interfere with the training of the Native Army during the coming cold weather.

It is quite true that some hundreds of officers and many thousands of men will be gaining valuable experience in the field, as one-fourth of the whole Army is mobilised; but the position is none the less unsatisfactory. Even before the present campaign began it had come to be recognised that the Staff Corps was numerically too weak for the work required of it, and that in a great war the system of regimental officering would break down after one or two general actions. The Indian Army since 1885 has been trained to meet a European enemy, and the old formation of brigades (one British and two Native regiments) has been changed. Now a brigade is composed of two British and two Native battalions, whereby its fighting strength is immensely increased. But a Native regiment has only had one British officer added to it, the number being nine instead of eight, and there is no reserve save that which the linked battalions afford. As two out of three linked battalions may be on service at the same time, or, in the case of Gurkhas, both battalions, the reserve is a nominal one only. The Government of India have long recognised the danger of having so small a margin and their representation, this year, to the Secretary of State on the subject must now be emphasised by the experience of the last three months. No conflict with a European enemy has been entered into; the well-armed if loosely organised forces of the Amir have not been in the field: tribal risings only, once regarded as never of more than local importance, have had to be dealt with, and yet the supply of British officers has been found deficient. By the time the Tirah expedition is over, the strain will have become much greater than it is now, for the wear and tear of active service will have made more gaps which it will have been found impossible to fill. The one weak point in our system of military organisation is undoubtedly the short supply of British officers, and no time should be lost in increasing the cadre of the Staff Corps. If the expenditure involved by this step cannot be met in any other way, we would willingly see two or three regiments disbanded among those which are not recruited from the martial races of Upper India; but more officers must be provided at all costs.—*Pioneer.*

The successful descent of Sir William Lockhart's force into the fair valleys of Tirah will probably be the signal for General Hammond's advance up the Bara Valley, the successful opening up of which will render Sir William Lockhart's position one of perfect mastery over the whole of Tirah. This force is well equipped for road making, and the construction of a good road up the Bara Valley will open Maidan to attack from both sides, and enable Sir William Lockhart to assert a dominant position over the whole *hinterland* of Tirah, though, as we have already pointed out, the enemy's position would be still less desirable, were his escape also stopped on the line towards Jellalabad and the Mohmand country. The rapid successes of the main column have demoralised the enemy, who is incapable of the smallest resistance in the open; hence all combined opposition is probably practically over. Promptitude in taking full advantage of the position secured by us is all that is now required for a consummation of the work devolving upon Government for solving the Frontier problem.

There is much speculation and no little astonishment, we hear, at the report that a battery of 12 pounders with 15 elephants is to be organised for the Peshawar moveable column. Why elephants should be taken from Cambellpore and a Horse Gunner to command with subalterns from Rawal Pindi, is a matter which is furnishing considerable speculation. Field Battery guns, a Commandant from a Horse Battery, and elephants from a Heavy Battery, presumably to carry the guns, sounds an odd combination. If it be thought that a Field Battery is needed, and that elephants may be required to carry the guns through passes not available for wheeled carriage, then why were not elephants attached to a Field Battery? Are none of our present types of Artillery, Mountain, Field, Horse or Heavy, suitable, and have we to evolve another "variety" or "sport" as a gardner might call it, to fulfil present requirements? It would seem so.

It appears to us, on a consideration of the circumstances attending the movements of such a battery in a rough, roadless country like the Bara Valley and its approaches, that it is doubtful whether, after all, it will be found practicable to attach it to the column. The unwieldy form of the elephant makes it, we think, objectionable as a transport animal, on account of the narrow paths and defiles by which the column must advance, and the risk of danger to the baggage and transport animals from the possibility of the elephants stampeding in a tight corner. Elephants are easily alarmed, and the consequences might be disastrous. The unsuitability of the elephant for work in rough, broken country, such as the Peshawar column must traverse, will probably render its presence an encumbrance to the rest of the force. For one thing he will soon become foot-sore, and should he get sniped, the uncertain temper of the beast may lead to a general stampede in the camp with unpleasant results. Another objection is that they form good targets for the enemy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these objections will be duly considered before the battery is sent forward to Bara.

A correspondent writes, with reference to our statement that a line is to be surveyed to Landi Kotal, as follows:—"Your statement about the survey of a line to Landi Kotal has caused much surmise as to the intentions of Government. In the first place, a line, if it be made, would go to Landi Khana, and not to the Kotal, which lies much higher than the level of any line would be. In the second place, unless my memory plays me false, we did make a sort of a rough survey in the Afghan war, but possibly the plans of that have been lost as it was said, some three or four years ago: and though it never got into the papers, I have an idea that it was true for all that: the plan of the railway from New Chaman to Kandahar was lost. This much I know, that it was commonly believed in Quetta that the plans had been either lost or stolen. When we went through the Khyber we blasted a new road out of the rock for certainly a part of its length. What sort of condition is that road in now, I wonder?"

According to a contemporary, the casualties on the North-West Frontier from the date of the Maizar treachery to 28th October were as follows:—Staff and departmental officers, 1 killed and 5 wounded; regimental officers, 28 killed and 47 wounded; British rank and file, 34 killed and 151 wounded; native officers, 4 killed and 29 wounded; native rank and file, 177 killed and 595 wounded; followers, 8 killed and 16 wounded. These figures do not include the casualties at the Sampagha Pass. Working out these figures the proportion of British officers killed to total of all ranks killed, omitting followers, is 13·3 per cent.; of British officers wounded to total 6·6 per cent.; and the proportion of British officers "hois de combat" 8 per cent. The most marked feature of these figures is the proportion of killed to wounded among British officers; this is 1 to less than 2, whereas in the British and native rank and file the proportions are 1 to over 4 and 1 to over 3 respectively, while with native officers it stands 1 to 7. This proportion bears out the statement made so frequently, that the British officer, as at present dressed, is the mark of the enemy's sharpshooters.

A correspondent sends us the following contrast between the conduct of the Tirah and Tochi Field Forces:—The following appears in your issue of the 28th instant on page 2 from your special correspondent:—"October 24, Karappa. The people of Khangarboor Marchgarhi, Karappa, and Sarkhi Khel, were suspected of sniping into camp on the 21st, and their villages have been burned." In August last, the post of Idabi in the Tochi Valley was heavily sniped one night, most of the shots coming from a hillock a few yards from the village of Idak, which is separated from the post by a small stream: two camels were killed and two wounded, but most fortunately no one was hit, the Commissariat bhoosa stacks getting most of the bullets they being close up to the stream. A real live Political was duly sent to make enquities, and he came to the conclusion that there was no proof that the village was concerned, and nothing was done in the matter. Comment is superfluous.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FAMINE.

DURING the week ending 30th ultimo there was moderate or light rain throughout the Satara District in five talukas of Bijapur, two of Sholapur, two of Poona, one of Ahmednagar, and the affected talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar, while there was none in the rest of the affected area. Reaping of bajri and other karif crops continues. Sowing of rabi jowari has been nearly completed in some places and the young crops where they have sprouted are healthy. Sowing of wheat and gram is in progress. Standing kharif crops are in good condition except in a few villages in two talukas of Ahmednagar, where they have been damaged by locusts or other insects. The prices of the staple food-grain have risen in Poona and Dharwar by 3 and 4 tolas respectively, while they have fallen in the rest of the affected districts: the fall ranging from 29 tolas in Bijapur to 4 lbs. 14 tolas in Nasik.

The daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 74,324 and 17,972, respectively, in the preceding week to 52,688 and 11,325 in the week under report. The numbers have decreased in all the districts where relief works are still in progress. Slight cholera and small-pox prevail in a few relief camps; otherwise the health of the people on works and the sanitary condition of the camps are reported to be satisfactory. The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses was 45,328 in the week under report as compared with 50,856 in the preceding week. All the districts show a decrease, except Dharwar, where there is an increase of 481. Additional allotments of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 500 respectively have been sanctioned for gratuitous relief in the Sholapur and Kolaba districts.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

All Burma wires beyond Chittagong interrupted. Assam route to Burma right. The public are warned that owing to cyclone messages to and from Burma are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via, Lisbon St. Vincent Bathurst.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, the 13th instant.

THE following are amongst recently proved wills:—Acting upon their knowledge of the intentions of the late Mr. B. I. Barnato, Messrs. Barnato Brothers have forwarded sums ranging from £2,000 to £50 to various hospitals and charities in London. The total so distributed is £16,300.—The following wills have been proved:—Mrs. Caroline Eliza Shepherd Allen, £17,188; Mr. Thomas John Bewick, £16,836; Mr. Andrew Hamilton Tyndall Bruce, J.P., D.L., £48,260; Mrs. Frances Fawcett, £121,041; Lieutenant-General Edward Osborne Hewett, C.M.G., £2,794; Mr. John Larkin, £27,359; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Mainwaring Elleker Onslow, £19,101; Mr. John Burder Squire Somers, £157,691; Mr. Thomas Turner, £23,392.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 23.

THE CABINET AND THE CURRENCY.

THE flirtation of her Majesty's Government with the United States Monetary Commission has come to an end. That there has been philandering and philandering of a rather compromising nature is generally asserted in the City where, strange as it may seem, it is suspected, nay even openly stated, that the most desperate flirt of all has been Mr. Goschen. As I indicated in my letter of a week ago, there were apprehensions in some influential and well-informed quarters that matters had gone too far to permit of a cessation of this coquetry without trouble; but public opinion is strong in this country, and those who nine or ten days ago were in great distress as to what might happen are going about saying that the Government have been prevented from committing a stupendous blunder by the outcry raised against their "goings on" with our fascinating friends from Washington Perhaps the conduct of the members of the Cabinet may not have been quite so shocking as some of its critics suppose; the papers that Sir Michael Hichs Beach has promised to publish may show that he and his colleagues have not been making love to the strangers in the abandoned manner represented. But if the action of the Cabinet has been exaggerated or misunderstood they are partially to blame for being so terribly secretive. There is force in what American journalists sometimes say respecting the attitude of the Foreign Office towards the Press. Throughout the Behring Sea question the leading London journals have been badly informed as to what was transpiring, and it is obvious that Lord Salisbury may carry his aloofness to undesirable lengths. As has happened before in similar circumstances, the earliest authentic news of the decision come to by the Government regarding the proposals of Mr. Wolcott and his colleagues reached us from the United States. American statesmen are not so chary of imparting information to the Press as are some of our public men, and there cannot be much doubt in anybody's mind as to the source of the news cabled to the New York papers after Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet and cabled back to London. That news was to the effect that the proposal to re-open the Indian Mints, which the American commissioners put in the forefront of their demands, and pressed with all the energy they could command, had bot been declined, and that was not all. Only second in importance, from the Washington point of view, was the holding of an International conference. To this suggestion a negative has also been given. To say that any further or alternative proposals for the rehabilitation of Silver submitted by France and America will be considered is not very reassuring to Bimetallists, though in England, at all events, they are, for the present, lying low and saying nothing. The New York press regards the situation in a calmer manner than might have been expected. The *World* says vaguely that the decision of the British Government will strengthen the Silver party in the States, but does not condescend to say how this acquisition of strength is to be brought about. The *Times* (independent) suggests that Mr. Wolcott should return home at once, and present a blank sheet of paper as the full report of all he has been able to accomplish. The "Tribune," which is believed to reflect the views of the M'Kinley Government in regard to currency matters, is inclined to threaten us with pains and penalties. The Washington Administration is, by means of the Dingley Tariff and countervailing duties on bountied sugar, to pursue a vigorous policy in order to bring the financial world, and especially England, to its knees. The least said about the Dingley Tariff in this connection the better. By some people in England, and possibly by some in France also, the failure of the Wolcott Mission is cheerfully accepted as retribution for the protective legislation now so much in favour with American politicians. "Why should we help the Government of the United States in its currency difficulties when it is doing its best to injure British traders?" This is what a certain class of Englishmen are saying, and the remark may be commended to the notice of our American friends, whose fault, like that of the Dutch, is giving too little and asking too much.

THE FORWARD POLICY.

Lord Northbrook's appeal to the Liberal leaders to drop the ugly charge of breaking faith, brought against the Government of India, or rather the Cabinet, by Messrs. Morley and Asquith, has not been successful. Mr. Asquith has not so far taken any notice of the interventions of Lord Northbrook; the ex-Home Secretary is usually quick to defend himself, and his silence on the present occasion may be due not to acquiescence in the views put forward by the senior ex-Viceroy, but to the indisposition which, we are told, has prevented him from fulfilling some political engagements. Mr. Morley, however, has taken up the challenge, and declines to adopt Lord Northbrook's theory that there has been no violation of the proclamation, because the arrangements for opening and maintaining the road from Chitral to the frontier of India were made peaceably and voluntarily with the tribes. "It is," says Mr. Morley, "surely idle to talk, to-day, of our bringing charges and accusations against the Indian Government, simply because we uphold the validity of an objection to a certain decision, which objection we took while that decision was still open, and which we consider that events have strengthened and justified." He maintains that Lord Salisbury's Government, when they decided to reverse the policy of their predecessors, never proposed that the construction and maintenance of the road was to be conditional or contingent upon the assent of the tribes, and although he admits that the construction of the proclamation is only one count of the indictment against the Cabinet, he refuses to leave out "one of the material parts of the case." Mr. Morley's reply to Lord Northbrook appeared on Tuesday. In Thursday's issue of the *Times* a short letter from Lord George Hamilton is published, under the heading "The Road to Chitral: When did it become a breach of faith." The Secretary of State, says Mr. Morley, makes two assertions—first, that the late Government objected to the Chitral Road policy, because it broke faith with the tribes, and so informed the Government of India; secondly, that the present Government determined to make the road, in the teeth of the proclamation, whether the tribes objected or not. Lord George points to the official correspondence to show that no such communication was made by the late Government to Lord Elgin. "The only allusion to the proclamation," says the Indian Minister, "is one from myself, in which, whilst assenting to certain of the proposals of the Government of India, I added the mandate, 'Do nothing to infringe, in any way, terms of proclamation." This morning Mr. Morley retorts by reminding Lord G. Hamilton that Lord Rosebery, in the House of Lords (Aug. 18, 1895), expressly mentioned breach of the proclamation as one of their four grounds of objection to the new policy. Lord G. Hamilton's statement that he (Mr. Morley) said this was communicated to the Viceroy was incorrect. "As I said in the speech at Arbroath, which opened this controversy, the despatch embodying the decision of the Cabinet and the grounds for it was not sent, for the very good reason that the Government were, at the very moment, overthrown by an adverse vote in the House of Commons. What I wrote is the full and precise truth." He insists on his charge that the present Government determined to make the road in any circumstances, and concludes with the following thrust at his opponent:—"'I could not help smiling,' said Lord George (September 3, 1895), 'when I heard Sir Henry Fowler denounce the construction of roads.' 'I believe this road,' he went on, 'if the negotiations are properly conducted, will place our relations with the tribes on a better footing than before.' *O pectora cæca!* Decidedly, I think, one of the most foolish Parliamentary smiles to be found in all 'Hansard.'"

LORD LONDONDERRY'S ATTACK.

With several by-elections pending, the "revolt," as it is somewhat erroneously called, of the Marquis of Londonderry is not exactly a god-send to the Ministerialists, but the attitude of that noble Lord is not so serious, as some people seem inclined to believe. Even the *Times* is rather concerned, forgetting that Lord Londonderry's bark is worse than his bite. Indeed, he does not bite at all. The opposition he displayed to the Irish Land Bill of the present Government will not have been forgotten. He spoke strongly against that measure, and used even harsher language about its author than he now uses about Mr. Chamberlain. But Lord Londonderry's hostility stopped there. In the House of Lords he held up his hands in horror at the enormity of their offence in introducing a Bill so unfair to himself and other Irish landlords; but hurried away from Westminster to Conservative gatherings in the country to bid them thank God for giving us a Conservative Ministry. Pretty much the same thing has happened on the present occasion. At the end of August he is asked if he will consent to continue President of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations. In reply, he expresses a strong opinion that the principles of Conservatism have been cast to the winds by the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which affects him as a colliery owner, and that there exists among the Conservatives of the North of England a feeling of bitter disappointment at the conduct of their leaders. Unless some action is taken by those leaders to allay this feeling, a very serious split in the party in the North will be the result. Disaffection to a very serious extent exists, due, he is convinced, to the subordination of Conservative principles to the dominating will of the Colonial Secretary. Under these circumstances the committee will understand his reluctance to continue the President of a union nominally Conservative, but which, unless it put some check on the action of their leaders in allowing Mr. Chamberlain so free a hand in home legislation, is virtually an organization for the promotion of Radical measures. If his views are those of the association he will be glad to continue to place his services at their disposal; if not he must ask them to accept his resignation. The Committee, with one exception, declared that his views were theirs, and at the annual conference of the associations, held on the 15th, at Berwick-on-Tweed, Lord Londonderry held forth on the subject of his letter. After hearing his statement the meeting unanimously endorsed his lamentations, and he once more became their President. The same delegates, some hours later, listened to a member of the Government, Lord Ashbourne, as at a public meeting held in connection with the associations he took credit to the Ministry for passing the Workmen's Compensation Bill. When Lord Ashbourne sat down the audience, with the same unanimity that they had displayed at the morning meeting, passed a resolution, assuring him of their continued support of the Government. The masterful Mr. Chamberlain, when he learned of this exhibition of Londonderry impotence, must have done what Lord George Hamilton says he did when he heard Sir Henry Fowler denounce the construction of roads. Conservatives of the type of Lord Londonderry, Sir Henry Howorth, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, and Mr. J. M. Maclean—I hope the hon. member for Cardiff will excuse me for mentioning him in such company—may not love Mr. Chamberlain, but they will have to grin and bear the infliction of being compelled to witness "the subordination of Conservative principles (as understood by my Lord Londonderry) to the dominating will of the Colonial Secretary," whose domestic politics are, in the eyes of the President of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations, as hateful as his Imperial politics are admirable.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

The *Daily Chronicle* afforded us a slight sensation on Monday, when it revived the rumour as to Lord Salisbury's wish to shake the dust of office off his feet owing to the unsatisfactory state of his own health, and the continued illness of Lady Salisbury. Her Majesty, said the *Chronicle*, "is loath to sanction the Prime Minister's wish, and it is possible that on that account his resignation may be deferred for a period," but it "is probable that Lord Salisbury's resignation will be tendered and accepted within a period which is not likely to be remote." When this happens, the Premiership will, according to the *Chronicle*, be filled by the Duke of Devonshire—a safe guess; but who will receive the seals of the Foreign Office is still a mystery. All the *Chronicle* will tell us is that it "hears a strange rumour, which it declines to credit." People are wondering what this "strange rumour" can be. Some are asking whether it means that Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett is the coming Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs! The *Westminster Gazette* implores Lord Salisbury, for whom it has a sneaking fondness, to give up the Foreign Department, and content himself with the Premiership; but it does not say who it wishes should succeed him in St. James's Park. Running one's eye over the list of Ministers, it is difficult to see who there is suited for the Foreign Office except the Marquis of Lansdowne, and he has one qualification—he speaks French like a Frenchman. So far as Lord Salisbury is concerned, he says there is no truth in the statement of the *Chronicle*; but that enterprising journal knows better. It quite expected "some such *dementi* as has appeared," but its announcement, "coming as it did from a high Conservative quarter," "is not one that needs retractation. It was a statement of facts which must be read in the form and with the conditions which we attached to them." Mr. F. C. Gould has a cartoon representing Lord Salisbury as a railway traveller toiling under the burden of two heavy handbags, one labelled "Premiership," and the other "Foreign Office." Two luggage porters (the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain) cast longing looks at his lordship's impediments. "Many thanks," says the Premier-Foreign Secretary, "but I can manage them both." Fancy Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—but perhaps that is the "strange rumour."

TRAFALGAR DAY.

When I paseed through Trafalgar Square, shortly before 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, there was a tolerably large crowd of sightseers, but nothing like such a large one as on the occasion of last year's anniversary of the great naval victory. Then people, whose interest had been increased by the exciting accounts of the Sheffield steeplejack's performances on the Nelson monument, flocked from all parts of London and from the suburbs to take part in the celebration. The busses, then, from North, East, South, and West were crowded to excess, and the traffic in the Strand was blocked. It does not follow that because Trafalgar Day has been more quietly celebrated this year that the Navy League is losing ground. I believe that the League is stronger to-day than it was twelve months ago, and that the people of the country are more persuaded than ever of the necessity of maintaining our fleet in the highest state of efficiency. Every desire has been evinced to prevent giving offence to our neighbours across the Channel; and Mr. Conan Doyle's suggestions that in future Trafalgar Day should be kept on the anniversary of Nelson's birth meets with a considerable amount of support

THE DEATH-ROLL

this week is, I regret to say, a rather heavy one and includes the names of a number of men who in their several spheres will be greatly missed.

Since the loss of Archbishop Benson no Churchman has passed away whose death has caused such wide and profound sorrow as that of the Very Rev. Charles John Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, and formerly Master of the Temple. Nearly three years ago, he was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, and he never actually recovered. "I am going down hill rapidly, but with pauses," he said in June, but this did not prevent his attending the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in his Cathedral. Writing to a friend he said:—"On this great Jubilee Sunday I robed myself and occupied my own stall in the cathedral. I thought, if it was even the last time, the effort was worth while in honour of that Gracious Lady who has been so good to me." His devotion to the Queen was equalled by her Majesty's admiration of him, and one of the tenderest of the many letters of condolence that have reached his widow, the sister of Dean Stanley, was penned by the Sovereign. For nearly half-a-century Dean Vaughan had been brought into close relations with the Queen, first as Chaplain in Ordinary, and then as Deputy Clerk of the Closet. It is sometimes forgotten that at one time he was a candidate for the headmastership of Rugby. When Arnold died Vaughan ran Tait very close for that coveted position; but he had not to wait long before his bent for a scholastic career was rewarded by his being appointed to the headmastership of Harrow. Of his influence on Harrow it is unnecessary to enlarge. As Dr. Welldon remarks, Vaughan raised the school from 68 to nearly 500 boys, and Harrow, as it exists to-day almost at the top of the list of our great public seminaries, was his creation. According to Dr. Welldon, Vaughan's wonderful knowledge of character, and mingled kindness and firmness were scarcely such conspicuous features in his life as his courtesy, refinement, and horror of anything which was vulgar and rude. Among his pupils who have since been heard of are Mr. C. S. Roundell, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, the Master of Trinity, Earl Spencer, the Principal of Brasenose, the late Mr. Edward Stanhope, Sir George Trevelyan, the late Mr. J. A. Symonds, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Sir Francis Jeune, and Mr. Graham (the Clerk of Parliaments). In almost all respects he was the exact opposite of his lifelong comrade, Arthur Penryhn Stanley, and that perhaps largely explains the intimacy of their relations. Vaughan, as it has been said, was a minister of the Gospel, not an ecclesiastic. Probably no man ever declined so often as he did to become a Bishop, and it is thought that he only consented to accept the *otium cum dignitate* of a Deanery, because it afforded him some relief from the demands which continued residence in London made upon his time and powers. He has passed away at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K.C.B., died, a few days ago, at the age of 74. Entering the army in 1842, he served during the Sutlej Campaign and was present at Allahabad when the late 6th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied. He also served in the operations in and about Allahabad during 1857. The death of Major-General R. B. P. Campbell, C.B., a distinguished frontier officer, and late Commandant of the Corps of Guides, will be heard of with sincere regret in the Punjab, where he was so well-known. Major-General Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died on the 14th inst., was twice wounded in the Mutiny Campaign. The death is also announced of Major-General Johnson Wilkinson, late of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Surgeon-General William Robert Cornish, C.I.E., F.R.C.S., whose death occurred at Watling, on Tuesday, joined the Madras Army in 1854, and in 1858 was nominated Secretary to the Medical Department, being confirmed in that appointment in 1860. In 1870, he became Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and in 1880 was appointed Surgeon-General of the Medical Department. While Sanitary Commissioner, he drew up the census report for the Madras Presidency, and his services during the famine of 1877 were invaluable, gaining for him the by no means extravagant reward of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was a man of fearless conduct, and his passage-of-arms with Sir Richard Temple during the Madras Famine will not have been forgotten by those who were in India twenty years ago. On Surgeon-General Cornish's retirement in 1885 he was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen, and he devoted his leisure to the cause of sanitary reform. At the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London in 1891, he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and he was prominently identified with the Institute of State Medicine. He was greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

Much sympathy is also felt in Anglo-Indian circles with Sir William Muir in the loss he has suffered by the death of his wife, on Sunday. The late Lady Muir, who belonged to the family of which the Earl of Wemyss is the head, was married in 1840 to the present distinguished Principal of Edinburgh University, then a young Settlement Officer in the North-Western Provinces. With some of those near to her, she was shut up in Agra Fort during the dark days of 1857, and it is recorded that all around her were influenced by her cheerful spirit and unselfishness. As in India and in London, after her return to this country, she took much interest in Scotland in all movements for the elevation of her sex, and the women students of Edinburgh, three thousand in number, owe much to her motherly kindness. They showed their gratitude by placing a beautiful wreath on her grave.

The death of the distinguished Egyptologist, Sir Peter LePage Renouf, has occurred in London. Born in Guernsey, seventy-five years ago, the deceased at Oxford was brought under the influence of the Tractarian movement, and he became a Roman Catholic. Somewhat later, he began to pay attention to Eastern languages, and in a few years was recognised as an authority on ancient Egypt. His Hibbert Lectures in 1879 on "The Religion of Ancient Egypt" added largely to his reputation, and when the post of keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities of the British Museum became vacant, by the death of Dr. Samuel Birch, it was conferred on Renouf, then one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. His enforced retirement in 1891 under a treasury minute, limiting the age of public servants, was much commented upon at the time as an example of one of those things that we do not do better than our neighbours. It was and is still the opinion of many persons that these regulations, admirable though they may be in nine cases out of ten, ought not to be rigidly applied to eminent *savants* holding scientific positions in the public service.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., whose name was very prominent rather more than twenty years ago in connection with the most sensational divorce case of the present generation, died in London, on the 15th, after a brief illness, at the age of 60. He obtained his divorce in 1875, and, three years later, married a daughter of the Rev. the Hon. Henry Cholmondely. He leaves one daughter by the first marriage, the Marchioness of Bath, and six children by the second. The new Baronet is thirteen years old.

The deaths are also announced of Canon Bulstrode, a well-known clergyman of Radical opinions; Mr. James Heywood, formerly a member of Parliament, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a strong supporter of the Free Library movement; Admiral John Worden, who commanded the famous vessel, the Monitor, in the American Civil War; Mr. Charles A. Dana, the distinguished editor of the *New York Sun* and the most Anglophobe of all American journalists; Mr. George M. Pullman, the millionaire inventor of the celebrated railway carriage called after his name; M. Jacques Amable Regnault, of the French Academy; and Herr Berthold Englisch, one of the leading chess players of the world.

The death-roll would not be complete without a reference to the decease of Mr. Charles H. Ross, who edited *Judy* in its best days and created the immortal *Ally Sloper*. Mr. Ross was also a playwright of some ability; but of late years he had suffered from a painful illness, and his name had dropped out of public notice.

THAT the cheap labour of the Chinese is not regarded as an altogether unmixed blessing by the inhabitants of the United States is well known, but how nasty are some of its accompaniments is perhaps not so generally recognised. Both as cooks and as laundrymen they are much employed, and we have heard many dwellers on the Pacific coast say they could not get on without them. Still, they have little tricks and dodgers which, however well they may serve their purpose, are not nice, and certainly, from a sanitary point of view, do not come up to modern standards. One of these pleasing methods is what is termed the mouth spray. An English laundrymaid damps the linen by sprinkling it with water. This, however, involves putting down the iron. But John Chinaman knows a better way. Filling his mouth with water, he squirts it on the linen in front of the iron, and by long practise he is able to do this with much nicety—save the mark! blowing it out in the form of a fine spray just where it is required. Some people are found to object to this simple and easy labour-saving device, and we see it stated in the "Medical News" of New York that an inspection of the Chinese laundries has been ordered by the Health Commissioner at St. Louis, "who fears that some may mouth-spray their work with tubercle bacilli, and thus spread contagion." The inspection of Chinamen is, however, by no means an easy task.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is understood that the India Office have sanctioned the proposed reorganisation of the Public Works Secretariat.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will remain in Simla till the 4th December, when he will leave for Saharunpur. His date of arrival in Calcutta will be December 22nd.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND will make the following tour this month:—Leave Simla November 11th, spend the day at Burhanpur; reach Mahableshwar 15th, leave 18th; arrive in Madras 20th. After a few days' halt he will take the steamer to Calcutta. Mr. Justice Chalmers, the Legal Member, will leave Simla on November 20th and arrive in Lucknow 21st, Allahabad 24th, leave on 27th, and reach Calcutta 29th. Mr. Rivaz will leave on the 26th and arrive in Calcutta on the 29th also.

THE Karachi horse and dog show which took place on Monday was, we hear, very successful; the exhibits were fully equal to those of previous shows.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the existing arrangements in regard to the conservancy of the summer camps in the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

THE slight earthquake shock which was felt in Lahore on Monday about 12-30, lasting seven or eight seconds, was also experienced, we hear, at Ferozepore about the same time, where it is said to have lasted upwards of 15 seconds. It pursued a north-easterly direction.

THE Government of India has asked the Madras Government to explain whether it considers the August classification of relief labourers, which places all but a very small number of workers in the category of able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, is in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code. The matter has been referred to the Famine Commissioner for report.

CAPTAIN DUNSTERVILLE, A.-D.-C. to Sir Bindon Blood, has been appointed D. A. A.-G., 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, *vice* Major E. O. Hamilton, who has left to assume command of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

THE question when and where the Burma-Chinese Frontier Commission will begin work depends largely upon Brigadier-General Lin Wan Speng, the Chinese Commissioner, who is now being addressed by Mr. H. Thirkell White on the subject. Preliminary arrangements are being made to send out two fully equipped parties, each with escorts of 100 military police. Mr. White will probably be in charge of one party and Mr. G. C. S. George, C.I.E., of the other, with Major Long and Captain Renny Tailyour in charge of the survey parties. It is hoped that the parties will be ready to start from Bhamo on December 1st. It is not improbable that starting in about the latitude of Bhamo, one party will work along the frontier northwards and the other southwards; but no details can be settled until the views of General Lin Wan Speng have been ascertained.

SURGEON-COLONEL RAYE, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, was to pay a second visit to Khatkar Kalan the other day. Up to date there have been 75 cases of plague there, with 40 deaths. Some 20 cases are under treatment, but few new cases occur daily. It would appear as if the energetic measures which have been adopted by the medical sanitary and local authorities will succeed in stamping out the scourge, which happily shows no signs of spreading. Surgeon-Major Nicholson is now making a thorough inspection of the villages in the neighbourhood of Khatkar, a very wise precaution. It is too soon yet to congratulate ourselves that the plague will not spread from the Jullunder district, but the measures which have been taken in the surrounding districts, including the Kapurthala State, where fortunately an experienced retired officer of the Indian Medical Service has the direction of affairs medical and sanitary, reduces the danger to a minimum.

THE closing of relief operations in Bengal gives the acting Lieutenant-Governor occasion for some remarks on the administration of famine relief in the Lower Provinces. The organisation was full and complete and the greater part of the work was done before he assumed charge of the administration, and he claims no share in its initation; but the opportunities he has since had of forming an unbaised judgment lead him to record an emphatic opinion that the operations have been eminently successful, and inevitable mistakes made wonderfully few and promptly rectified. Judged by the test of results life has been saved at a minimum of cost to the State, without demoralisation of the people and without rendering them unwilling or unable to resume their normal occupation at the first favourable opportunity. In the Patna division especially, where the calamity was most severely felt and the strain of labour and anxiety greater, the work of the officials has merited high appreciation, and the ability and zeal of the local officers elsewhere hed been equally marked.

THE enormous difficulty of the transport problem on the North-West frontier is well illustrated in a Peshawar letter. The Peshawar column had to be served last, and naturally had the dregs: the animals being *in most case* so small that it was found impossible to fit them with Government saddles. In order to get something better Government have had to go, among other places, as far as Darjeeling, whence twenty hill ponies have been imported. The cost of the transport of this transport from Darjeeling to Peshawar may be imagined. We hinted when the proposal was made that the Bara Valley was an odd place for an elephant battery, and our correspondent shows that such a battery would be fatal from a transport and commissariat point of view. In ten days the elephants of the battery would devour 480 mule loads of fodder, most of which would require to be brought up from Peshawar.

THE tenders for the Hyderabad loan of twenty-five lakhs of rupees amounted to thirty-four lakhs, and varied from 90 to 102. The Nizam having fixed 96¼ as the lowest figure, only seventeen lakhs were accepted, all tenders below this figure being rejected.

SOME further changes have been made in the artillery reliefs, and the following moves have now been advised: 23rd Battery to Secunderabad, 29th to Kirkee, 33rd and 45th to St. Thomas' Mount, 34th to Ahmedabad, 35th to Karachi, 49th to Belgaum, 53rd to Deesa, 55th to Saugor and 72nd to Bellary.

THE Government of India have forwarded to the India Office extracts from the report by Surgeon-Major Todd, A. M. S., on the outbreak of enteric fever among British troops, at Agra, at the beginning of the summer. There were 89 admissions to hospital and 20 deaths, the majority of which occurred in the York and Lacaster Regiment, which had only been a short time in India. The outbreak is ascribed to the contamination of the Municipal water-supply, the typhoid bacillus being found in the Jumna near the intake for the filtering-beds. As the river is fouled with sewage before it reaches the waterworks, it does not seem remarkable that the supply should be impure. The Commander-in-Chief ordered the assembling of a Committee at Agra, on which the military, municipal and cantonment authorities were represented, for the purpose of inquiring into the matter and of ascertaining whether the cantonment should continue to obtain water from the Municipality, as at present, or if any better supply is procurable. Pending the report of this Committee all water for British troops is being boiled before use. The Military Works Department have also been asked to prepare a project for a complete decentralised installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter at Agra, and proposals for the establishment of a good dairy at the station, to ensure wholesome milk and butter, have also been called for. It is extremely disappointing that after so many lakhs were spent upon the Agra waterworks, which Lord Lansdowne opened in 1893, the supply of drinking-water should be impure at certain seasons of the year. The Local Government is bound to see that the pollution of the Jumna is stopped.

THE scarcity of seed grain for the rabi sowings in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces, is so great that the Charitable Committee have exhausted the supplies available for export from the districts near, and have had to make large purchases of grain in Jubbulpore. The management of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have generously conceded a special reduction in freight on the grain carried over their line for this purpose.

THE Lord Mayor has received an intimation from Mr. E. Grant Burls, Director-General of Stores of the India Office, that gifts of clothing for famine relief in India will be received at the stores in Belvedere-road, Lambeth, and forwarded to India up to Feb. 1 next, after which date no further quantities can be accepted.

MR. HOLT SCHOOLING, writing in *National Righteousness* on the opium trade, states that from 1838 to 1895 the revenue derived from it reached £253,975,382. This represents a quantity of the drug amounting to 263,000 tons—that is to say, more than half a ton of opium has been exported from India during every hour of the Queen's reign day and night without cessation. If the opium exported is reckoned by grains instead of tons, we get the enormous number of over four million of millions of grains. This quantity is sufficient to give to every inhabitant of the earth more than 6¼ ounces avoirdupois—a quantity amply sufficient to kill the entire population of the world many times over, if administered in one dose. The export opium trade, however, has been declining for some time.

THE appointment of the official measurer of the Calcutta Turf Club, writes the *Pioneer*, still continues to excite speculation in racing circles, as the nomination, for some unexplained cause, hangs fire, though there are about fifty candidates. The Calcutta Stewards must have some good reason for deferring their announcement, and it is not the object of this article to discuss the delay. It may be of some use, however, to point out that complaints have been rife of the inequalities of the existing system, or to write more accurately, systems that prevail. Owners whose ponies were subjected to strict measurement at one centre, were justified in pointing to horses that had been allowed to pass under pony standards by other measuring committees. The lax measuring committees soon came to acquire a popular reputation; and *per contra* the strict committees earned opprobrium, and even when within easy reach came to be left severely alone. The C. T. C. learning of all these disappointments and exultations, and themselves marvelling at some of the pony productions, announced their intention of initiating an uniform system by the appointment of one official to do all the measuring under their administration, and we have thus been prepared to expect one system of either easy or of strict measurements, and general satisfaction has prevailed at the prospect. But little thought has been given to a very probable source of trouble that may yet put all the plans of the C. T. C. out of gear. What guarantee is there that the W. I. T. C. systems of measurement will be in uniformity with that of the C. T. C. official measurer? If owners discover that the latter official is too strict, the result will be an exodus of owners with their ponies to Bombay or Poona, and the C. T. C. being forced to accept the W. I. T. C. certificates given to owners residing and racing mostly under their administration. It behoves the C. T. C. when making the appointment of their official measurer to ask the W. I. T. C. to co-operate and employ the same official for the W. I. T. C. measurements, or at all events to frame rules to prevent the object of the appointment being defeated. This even if W. I. T. C. certificates had to be ignored and the existing reciprocity in the matter of measurements cancelled: otherwise it will be quite hopeless to expect the uniformity of measurement on this side of India which is so much desired.

THE *Revue d'Orient* of Budapest, publishes what the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent describes as apparently the first authentic account of the motives for the murder of Shah Nasr-ed-Din. The writer is a diplomatist who was on a foreign mission at the time. The murderer, Mehmed Riza, a theological student, was, owing to the confiscation of his inherited property, forced, when young, to turn merchant. Many years ago he sold some valuable articles to the son of the Shah, Prince Kiamiran Mirza, Minister of War, and, on demanding his money, was thrown into prison and kept there seven years, his pretty young wife being in the meantime forcibly made the mistress of the Prince. After his release he fled to Constantinople, where he made the acquaintance of an Afghan Sheikh, Djemal-ed-Din, who recently died. He obtained from him a letter of introduction to the Director of the Mint at Teheran, returned in disguise, and murdered the Shah crying, as he fired, "One must fell the tree that bears bad fruit!" It was exclusively an act of private vengeance, and had nothing to do either with Babbism, or with the Pan-Islamism of the Sultan of Turkey.

W. BROCKWELL, the Surrey professional, will go to India after all to fulfil his engagement for the winter with the Maharajah of Patiala. It was feared that the appointment would fall through on account of the frontier war, but Brockwell has received a cablegram from the Maharajah asking him to make the journey to India.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, who with other M.P.'s has gone to Bulawayo, will stay in South Africa until after the re-assembling of Parliament, spending all the time in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, which territories he proposes to explore.

AT the present time the idea prevails among a number of Russian soldiers and moujiks that General Skobeleff, the hero of Shipka, is not really dead. According to the story, it was not the General, but a soldier resembling him, who was buried. Skobeleff is thought to be living incognito in France, and those who believe in the legend say that he is ready to reappear, when his country shall have need of his sword. It is implicitly believed that the General had a hand in the China-Japanese war, commanding a Japanese regiment under a false name. His return was announced at Wladikavkas a few days ago, and a crowd of peasants gathered at the railway station. But Skobeleff did not appear, and the moujiks went away disappointed, but confident that he would assuredly return some day.

A STAFF of shipbuilders at Chatham are privately engaged upon the construction of a model of her Majesty's second-class cruiser Minerva, which is to be included in the Lord Mayor's procession on November 9. It will be 45 ft. long, and fitted with masts and fighting-tops, funnels, and ventilating shafts, and will be generally complete in all details. She will be "manned" by boys in naval uniform from one of the training ships. If it can be finished in time, a model of an old line-of-battle ship—one of the typical "wooden walls" of Nelson's day—will also be added to the procession.

A PRESS representative, who saw Mr. Frank Liversey, engineer of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, on the subject of the automatic gas meter, gathered from that gentleman that the introduction of these machines into London households has been attended by results that verge on the marvellous; as much as ten tons' weight in coppers having been removed from the machines at one collection. The effect of the "almighty penny" on the company's revenue may be gathered from the fact that the coin meter consumers number 61,000, and that the average takings from each are £3 per annum. The limit, however, has not been reached, since from 200 to 300 of these meters are being fitted up weekly and by Christmas the company's total receipts from this source will be equivalent to £200,000 a year. Prior to the introduction of the coin-meter Sunday was an extremely slack day for gas. But now, Mr. Livesey declares, the demand between twelve and two o'clock, when thousands of dinners are being cooked on the gas stoves, is enormous; so great, in fact, that at times it has been a problem to get sufficient gas through the mains to meet the demands of the exigent housewives who are superintending the baking of the family joint. Another excellent result from the company's point of view has been the equalising of the summer and winter consumption. Under the slot system the consumer can obtain 27½ ft. of gas for a penny. An ordinary burner consumes about 5¼ ft. per hour, so that a pennyworth of gas will light up a room for just five and a-half hours.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1	4
B Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	16
C Market, Bhuleshwar and Khumbharwada	a4	1	21
D Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Kamatipura	b3	1	30
F Parel	0	0	3
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	14	9	95
Total to date	13,743	11,124	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Poona).
b One recent arrival from up-country (Poona).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks 10
" Deaths 9

CHOLERA.

Attacks 1
Deaths 0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	22
C Dhobi Talao, Khara Talao	4	2	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum	1	0	4
E Kamatipoora, Tardeo	8	4	28
F Parel, Sion	0	0	5
G Worlee, Mahim	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	7	8
Total	18	14	107
Total to date	13,761	11,138	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks 5
" deaths 3

CHOLERA.

Attacks 1
Deaths 2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 531, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,057, making a total of 3,588 persons. Departures by sea 811, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,127, making a total of 3,938 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the general plague hospitals was as under on Saturday:—Arthur Road, 45; Grant Road, 28; Hindu Fever, 11; Dariasthan, 9; Jain Bhuleshwar, 3; Telugu, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tod, 1.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the report made by the medical officer in charge of the B Ward, on Saturday, it appears that two cases were discovered in that district on the previous day and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. There was a general inspection by the Plague Committee on Saturday in that ward, and several houses were examined in Mandvie and Dongree, but no case was discovered. A suspicious case of fever was detected in a house at Argyle Road, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Three medical officers inspected 36 houses in D Ward, and 4 cases of bubonic fever in one family were discovered from the room of a stable, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. One case was found in house No. 24, Khetwady 1st Lane.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

On Saturday morning there were 548 persons in the Wari Bunder Observation Camp, 86 were admitted during the day, and 207 discharged from the camp. Five patients were transferred to the Narelwady camp, two to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, one to Matoonga Hospital, and one to Koja Plague Hospital, so that there remained at the close of the day 418 persons under observation. On the same day there were 921 persons in the Narelwady Camp.

LOCAL RELIEF-WORKS.

The daily report of the work done at the local famine relief-works shows an increase in the number of persons engaged on them. On Saturday last there were employed on these works 420 persons, including 146 women. Out of the 256 male labourers, 152 were engaged in dragging carts, 20 at the Worlee Quarry, and 84 at the Arthur Road and Julai Hospitals, and in breaking stones at Clerk Road. Twenty women worked at the Worlee Quarry, and 126 women at the Parel Quarry in breaking stones.

PLAGUE CASES IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

The appended statement shows the number of cases of plague imported into Bombay, and their relation to the total number of cases reported as having occurred in the city during the months of July, August, September, and October, a point of particular interest in relation to the question of imposing quarantine upon all arrivals into Bombay from infected districts both by sea and land, which is under consideration at the present time:—

	Imported Cases.	Total number of Cases reported.
July	10	52
August	9	65
September	25	155
October	29	207
	73	479

A considerable number of these cases came from Poona and Satara, but the total of seventy-three was spread over a large number of towns, including Nasik, Igatpuri, Indore, Sholapore, Lanowli, Kalyan, Ratnagiri, and various places in Khatiawar. During the month of October forty cases were sent to the hospitals from the Segregation Camp with bad symptoms, and of these twenty-two showed suspicious symptoms of plague, and were distributed amongst the various hospitals in the following proportion:—Arthur Road 2, Grant Road 12, Memon Mohella 3, Jain 2, Hindu 1, and Dariasthan 2. Of these twenty-two cases seven have been diagnosed as plague, and two were suspicious and under observation. The remaining eighteen cases of ordinary diseases were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal, the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Bai Motlibai hospitals and the Matunga Leper Asylum.

The inference drawn by the Plague Committee from these figures is that no medical inspection, however strict, can be effective in excluding cases coming from outside without the additional precaution of quarantine. Even the efficient organisation brought into operation by Dr. McCartie failed to detect the twenty-two suspicious cases which were brought to light in the camp, and all the machinery of medical inspection by rail failed to arrest the seventy-three imported cases, which occurred during the past four months. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in charge of the Hindu Plague Hospital, has entered a strong protest against the number of imported cases with which he is called upon to deal there. Fourteen cases were admitted into this institution last month, and of these seven were indigenous cases, three from Poona (imported during the days of incubation), two from Kurjat, one Kalyan, and one Talegaon, so seven of the fourteen, or exactly fifty per cent., came from outside. In the view of the Plague Committee no system except quarantine will be effective in checking the importation of plague cases. In their opinion the stopping of bookings from infected places is not effective, as evidenced by Surat, whence persons book direct to Thana, change at Dadar, to the G. I. P., and instead of going to Thana, take the first local train into the city. Similarly, if bookings from Poona were stopped, people would book to Bandora and thus into Bombay. The arrangements which were proposed between the Plague Committee and the G. I. P. for quarantine by rail was to sort all third-class passengers at Kalyan, place all from infected districts in separate carriages, and run them with locked doors to Byculla, where they would be met by a police escort, and taken to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, whilst first and second-class passengers would be carefully examined.

PROFESSOR JOHN MILNE is issuing to various parts of the world copies of a circular in which he asks for information regarding the difference between official times adopted, for example, in European countries and the United States and the corresponding town or local times which here and there still survive to be used when recording events in newspapers and for other purposes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality to further consider the proposed amendment of the system of registration of births and deaths. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present:—Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

The following letter was addressed by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject:—

Bombay, September 16, 1897.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a draft containing my proposals for the amendment of the law relating to births and deaths registration in this city. The proposed alterations fall under Chapter XVI of the Municipal Act, sections 442 to 453, and will, I think, be found to contain all that is necessary and feasible for establishing an efficient system of birth and death registration on somewhat different principles to those hitherto followed. Under the present system of procedure, which has proved more or less futile, especially in the case of out-break of epidemic diseases, the most important step in death registration was taken at the places of disposal, the particulars being there noted, and if the cause of death stated did not accord with the circumstances, further enquiry and verification being instituted. The results obtained by the adoption of this course were not only very unsatisfactory, but the long and tedious delay ensuing on such difficult and obscure enquiries rendered correct and punctual tabulation an impossibility. It will be observed that under the system now proposed—which is, I believe, followed in most of the Continental countries of Europe—the important step is the initial one embodying the provision that no corpse shall be permitted to be removed from a house without a formal death certificate, and further procedure is laid down should a corpse by any chance arrive at the place of disposal without such certificate. The necessary penalties to give proper force to these provisions are proposed by making the required amendments in section 471, and it is clear that without such penalties there could be no authority in the new arrangements. I have, after consultation with the Executive and Assistant Health Officers, come to the conclusion that Schedules N., O., P. of Act III of 1888 are sufficient, and should be retained. The proposed draft amendments are now forwarded for the approval of the Corporation before further action is taken in the matter—I have &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Amendments proposed by the Commissioner in substitution for sections 442 to 453 inclusive of the Municipal Act were considered by the Standing Committee section by section.

The Committee discussed section 448 (1). Any medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city shall within 24 hours of his becoming cognizant of the death of such person send a notice in writing to the Executive Health Officer in the form prescribed in Schedule P., stating to the best of his judgment the cause of death. (2). The Commissioner shall provide and furnish such forms free of charge to any medical practitioner applying for the same.

The definition of "a medical practitioner" as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner was accepted.

The following was then agreed to:—

449 (1). The nearest relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city, or, in case of the death, illness, absence, inability or default of such relative, any person present at the death, for, in case of their default, the occupier of the house, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the house in which the death occurred, shall forthwith procure from any licensed medical practitioner who has attended the deceased in his last illness, or if no such practitioner has been in attendance, then from the registrar of the district the certificate prescribed in section 451. (2). Every licensed medical practitioner who has attended a deceased person in his last illness shall deliver the certificate required by this section on demand on payment of a fee not exceeding two rupees. Provided that when a death occurs in a hospital, it shall be the duty of the medical officer in charge of the hospital forthwith to furnish the said certificate without fee, and no other person shall be bound to furnish it.

The Committee then considered sections 450 and 451 as under:—

450. On receiving intimation of the death of any person who has not been attended by a licensed medical practitioner, the registrar or sub-registrar, as the case may be, of the ward or section shall at once proceed to the place where the body is lying, and shall, to the best of his ability, record the certificate required by section 451 without fee or reward.

451 (1). No corpse shall be removed from any house for the purpose of disposal until a certificate of death has been given by—(a) a licensed medical practitioner; or (b) a registrar or sub-registrar appointed under sub-section (2) of section 442. (2). Such certificate shall be written in triplicate in the form prescribed in Schedule O., and the Commissioner shall provide and furnish such forms free of charge to any licensed medical practitioner applying for the same. (3). One of the copies of every such certificate shall be sent with the corpse to the registered place for disposal of the dead, and delivered to the officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 442 to be in charge of such place; one shall be sent to the Executive Health Officer; and the third shall be retained by the medical practitioner, registrar, or sub-registrar by whom the certificate was granted. (4) Each of the copies of every such certificate shall be bound up in books and numbered in consecutive order.

Dr. Bahadurjee moved an amendment in substitution of 450 that it shall be lawful to dispose of any corpse that is not accompained with a certificate of death from a ward medical officer or a qualified medical man, who actually treated the case or was called in to examine and note the case before death. All corpses without such death certificates shall be treated as cases of suspicious deaths and shall be subjected to the usual *post mortem* inquiry or examination. In support of the amendment he said:—The subject demands most careful deliberation. It is not a matter for off-hand discussion. The more it is thought over the more it will be realized that the principle enunciated by me at the last meeting is the only right one to adopt. I have bestowed much thought on it for some months past, and I may mention, that although I could not get even half a dozen of my medical friends to agree with my proposals when first spoken to, after due consideration and study the proposals were unanimously agreed to by members of the Medical Union and forwarded to Government through General Gatacre. I would urge members to always keep the end in view when seeking for the basis or principle on which depends the attainment of the end. If there be difficulties let us try to overcome them, but let us not deviate from our course. But don't imagine difficulties, and, above all things, don't create difficulties by thoughtless and loose talk on the feelings and prejudices of the people. Loose words about "broken heads" are calculated to incite the ugly passions of the people. We have to try to advance the people by taking hold of and working on the element of good that is in them. Now the object of a proper system of death registration is to obtain a correct and, therefore, reliable information as to the cause of every death in the city. Such information can be derived from the evidence of qualified persons from personal observation and examination of the deceased before death, or the evidence furnished by expert examination and inquiry after death with a superficial or complete *post mortem* examination. Thus, then, the essence or principle of a correct and reliable system of death registration requires that it shall not be lawful to dispose of any corpse that is not accompanied with a proper medical certificate of death from a qualified medical practitioner who actually treated or, at least, examined the case, and that all corpses without such death certificate shall be treated as cases of suspicious death and subjected to the usual *post mortem* examination and inquiry. This is the system in all advanced cities of Europe, where not even the corpse of an Emperor will escape the usual *post mortem* examination to ascertain the cause of his death, should he happen by accident to die unattended. This is the system referred to, and only referred to and by no means adopted by the Commissioner. The change proposed by the Commissioner is a change in form only and not in substance. For compare the present system with the proposed alteration or so-called amendment. The present procedure is this. The hospital assistant stationed at the cemetery or burning-ground (Hospital Assistants are said to be the cemetery registrars or clerks at the principal places for the disposal of the dead) fills up the registration form with answers to his questions to a member of the funeral party on the name, age, illness, and cause of death, &c., of the case he is recording. This done, the corpse is allowed to be disposed. The proposed amendment is that the recording shall take place at the house of the deceased before his corpse is removed to the cemetery. On a death occurring in the case of persons not attended on by a qualified medical practitioner, the sub-registrar (a hospital assistant) is to be sent for. He will come with the registration form to take down at the house of the deceased the same information that he now does at the cemetery. This done, the corpse will be allowed to be removed to the cemetery. Beyond imposing the task of running for the registrar and the hardship of delay on the people, and on the recording office the task of filling up the registration form amidst the confusion at the house of the deceased before removal of the corpse rather than in the quiet which prevails at the cemetery, one fails to see what purpose the proposed so called amendment will serve. However, whatever purposes it may be imagined to serve, it certainly does not and cannot serve the purposes of a correct and other reliable system of death registration. Take the case of the Parsees, the most advanced community. They will not allow a Parsee corpse not only to be touched but even seen by a Durwan or any non-Zoroastrian; and no Durwan is allowed to be present in a house where a Parsee corpse is lying. And similarly with the Hindus, none other than persons of the same caste, I believe, can touch a corpse. A sick person of any caste may be touched and examined by any hospital assistant, but not so a corpse. Can any one imagine better, and, in any way, more reliable information as to the cause of death being received by the proposed procedure of a hospital assistant standing in the street near (or in the compound, if there be one of) a Parsee house, a Hindu or Mahomedan house, and taking down answers to his questions from one or more of the people who are crowding round a corpse, than is supposed to be found in the statement recorded from a member of the funeral party at the cemetery? No doubt it sounds something like a death registration system to say that no corpse will be allowed removal from the house till a sub-registrar has come and recorded in the street or at the door step the cause of death and various other particulars from a relation or friend of the deceased. It may please some to practice such self-deception, and think that the proposed procedure gives a correct or tolerably correct record of the causes of deaths in the city. But the deception is too transparent, and the sanitary credit of the city is not to be advanced by such methods. No, if there is to be a reform, let it be real and substantial, and such as will command general confidence. The true basis of a correct and reliable system of death registration requires that a free permit for disposal be given to such corpses only as bear a proper medical certificate of death from a qualified practitioner who had actually treated the case or was called in to examine and note it, and that corpses without such certificate will be treated as cases of suspicious deaths. A cry has been raised that the procedure contemplates wholesale *post mortem* examinations, and disregards the religious feelings of the people. It does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, I have been most anxious not only to respect the feelings of the people, but also to make provision against any annoyance or anxiety in the hour of grief at the death of a relative or friend. I urge that provision be made to enable people to perform their funeral rites without any interference, and that every facility be given to the poor to avoid the risk of a *post mortem* inquiry with a partial or full examination, by calling in the ward medical officer or one of his deputies (hospital assistants) to examine and note the case when still there is life. In case this ward medical officer or none of his deputies be available within reasonable lapse of time, the nearest medical practitioner may be called in, and his fee be paid by the Municipality. It does not interfere with the right of the people to choose what treatment they like. But they must call the qualified private practitioner or the official medical officer to examine and note the cases of the sick when seriously ill. Two objections are raised in this regard. It is asked how people are to know if the case is to terminate fatally, and, it is said, that the system is liable to be abused by resort to medical treatment at the expense of the Municipality. But it would seem that very little thought is given to the actual facts. Is it not a fact that the approach of death or the seriousness of a case is in most cases easily readable in the condition of a patient by those in attendance even amongst the poor? Cases of sudden death there will always be, but they are by no means many, and as a rule they are subjected to inquests, and even at these inquests it is not always the case that the body is cut open to ascertain the cause of death. It is invariably said that the natives mostly like to be treated by Vaids and Hakims and all manner of unqualified persons, and yet it will be said by some that they will fly to qualified doctors just to abuse the proposed system and saddle the Municipality with expense! Moreover, these objections would seem to be always forgetting the essential principle of facts, for it is by no means intended that private medical practioner or the official medical officer is to be resorted to for treatment. I have more faith in the good sense of the people than some would seem to have, and I confidently asserts that they would not be seized with a desire to abuse the system, and that they would, provided it is put to them properly, prefer to call in the official medical officer or the private medical practioner, if able to pay his fee, to examine their sick relative before death supervenes rather than be bothered immediately after the death of such relative. They could be loth to do so only in their desire to conceal cases of dangerous diseases. But that is exactly what will be prevented by the risk and fear of a *post mortem* and the consequences of a concealment of cases of dangerous diseases in the interests of public health. It is in times of epidemics that there would be any chance of many *post mortems*, but that would be entirely due to the fault of the people in concealing cases. The system would not at all operate harshly if people did not conceal cases of epidemic disease. The system, had it been working during the past few months, would have done good, the extent of which we can well imagine. It would not only have acted as check to the spread of the epidemic, but saved many a life by preventing concealment of cases with its attendant evils. Another objection has been raised on the score of expense. It is said it would require a staff of medical officers and subordinates beyond the means of the Municipality to entertain. But here again a little study and thought will show that it will not involve such a huge expense as is imagined. Instead of high salaried inspectors, engage a large number of hospital assistants. Hospital assistants with district experience will prove efficient medical subordinates and sanitary inspectors. They would be able not only to provide the means of a correct system of death registration, but by their regular visits to the poor quarters would materially advance the interest of public health and sanitation generally. I would also engage the service of lady doctors as medical officers. They would not only meet the wants of the purda system in connection with the examination of sick females, but also by their regular visits to and inspection of the houses of the poor, would exert a deal of wholesome influence on domestic, hygienic and the social condition of the people generally. And suppose for a moment that the suggested machinery involves an expense of even a lakh a year, I consider it our duty to meet it even with the levy of a special rate for it, considering the immense amount of good it will do to sanitation and public health besides giving us a correct and reliable system of death registration that will advance the sanitary credit of our city, so dependent for its prosperity on its world-wide commercial relation.

The amendment not being seconded fell to the ground.

The chairman having briefly stated his reasons why he did not support Dr. Bahadhurjee's amendment,

Dr. Cowasjee said that as Dr. Bahadhurjee had alluded to the remarks made by him (Dr. Cowasjee) the other day about the breaking of heads if any innovation of holding such *post mortem* examinations was introduced, he might inform the Committee that he had broached the matter to the two Parsee Baronets, the heads of the Parsee community, who had authorised him to mention that such an innovation would be fraught with a great deal of misunderstanding, unpleasantness, and even violence on the part of the ignorant members of the community. He (Dr. Cowasjee) did not refer to the breaking of heads without the book. The Government of Lord Harris had consulted these two gentlemen on a similar question, and they satisfied the Government that the measure proposed to be introduced by them would not prove acceptable to the community at large.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that it should not be made compulsory on the registrar or sub-registrar to record the certificate, but that it should be made permissive by the substitution of the word "may" instead of "shall."

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula pointed out that if Dr. Katrak's amendment was carried the object with which the new section was introduced would be frustrated.

Mr. Gell agreeing with Mr. Ebrahim, Dr. Katrak did not press his amendment.

Dr. Bahadhurji moved an amendment that section 451 be omitted as there was no necessity for such a provision.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ebrahim said that amongst Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans the corpses, after they had been washed and purified and clothed were never allowed to be touched by anybody, but the corpse-bearers, and it would be injuring the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the communities if such corpses were in any way subjected to an examination.

In the course of further discussion, the Municipal Commissioner said that out of the 438 men that had died during a certain period 347 were unattended by any medical man.

The amendment was then on a division lost, and the section was then agreed to.

It being [illegible] the Committee adjourned further considerations of the amended sections till Wednesday next.

A REMARKABLE feat in escalading, in which the world's record was broken by no less than three feet, has recently been achieved by an American regiment. The object was to scale a wall, thirty-one feet in height, behind which the enemy was supposed to be lurking; and the method adopted was the usual one of forming a pyramid of men standing on each other's shoulders, equal in height to the wall to be scaled. The basis of the pyramid was composed of eighteen of the strongest and heaviest men in the regiment. On their shoulders stood a second row of ten men. Six men, standing on the shoulders of the ten, formed the third row. The fourth row was of four men, and the crowning row of three men. The crucial feat of scaling this human pyramid was entrusted to Corporal Leary, the most active man in the regiment. Starting with a run, he climbed, with the agility of a monkey, up the swaying pyramid until he stood, its apex, on the shoulders of the middle man of the top row. The top of the wall was still six inches beyond the reach of his extended arms. Stooping low, he made a spring from his tottering foothold, and, catching the parapet with three fingers of one hand, swung himself on to it with a great effort, and, amid the applause of the on-lookers, jumped into the enemy's stronghold, having achieved a climbing feat never before equalled with a "human ladder."

A P. AND O. STEAMER IN A STORM.

ALL THE BOATS SWEPT AWAY.

The *Honkong Daily Press* of the 18th ultimo has the following :—The P. and O Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived in Honkong at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, or thirty-six hours after the time she was expected. The reason of the delay was that she encountered a terrific storm on her way up from Singapore, and as she came into port yesterday she had the appearance of having been badly battered by shot and shell. But although so much damage was done to the vessel not a single life was lost, a fact which speaks volumes for the able seamanship and the pluck displayed by Captain Barcham and the whole of his crew. The passengers were not slow in recognising these qualities, as when the vessel had been got safely through the storm they presented an address to the men to whom they rightly considered they owed their lives, while, as additional earnestness of this firm feeling the passengers will to-night entertain the Captain to dinner at the Honkong Hotel.

On being seen yesterday afternoon in reference to this eventful voyage Captain Barcham very kindly give us an account of the fierce fight he and his men had had with the wind and waves. He had just risen from a well-earned snooze and was delighted to first of all record the entire immunity from loss of life. The gale started about 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant, when the barometer was 29'58, and the wind N. N. E. At 8 o'clock the wind freshened to a north-east gale with violent squalls. At noon a strong gale set in the wind being still N. N. E. with a force of 8. The ship was then put head to sea, as the weather was getting worse every minute. At 8 o'clock the first and third life-boats were washed away with the davits, the wind at this time being N. E. with a force of 12, the barometer standing at 28'89. At 8 o'clock the wind was E. N. E., the force being 12, and the barometer had now dropped to 28'60. The ship laboured very heavily during this gale of hurricane force and took large quantities of water fore and aft. At 10 p. m. the upper forward bridge was totally wrecked and the officers had to go into the wheel house. At 11 p. m. the fourth life boat, the gig, and the Mail boat were washed away, the weather all this time not showing the least signs of abatement. At 1 a.m. on Friday, the 15th instant, the jolly boat was carried away, and two hours later the first cutter went overboard. At 3-30 a heavy sea broke over the quarter deck, the fittings being all washed away, the after bridge ladder stove in, and the after cabins and smoking rooms being flooded with water. The vessel pitched in a most alarming fashion, the bows being repeatedly under water, but the after cabins felt the rough treatment much more than those forward; the latter being on several occasions filled with water. At 6 a.m. the funnel guys were carried away and steps were immediately taken to prevent the funnel from toppling overboard. It swayed from two to three feet on each side, but by means of a chain purchase it was made secure. At 8 o'clock the squalls decreased in violence, but the ship laboured heavily in a very high N.E. and S.E. sea. From midnight up to 8 a.m. the wind was S. E. with a force of 10. At 9-30 a.m. the ship was put on her course and the fore and aft sails were set, the ship then being 345 miles from the Gap Rock Lighthouse. From that time the weather gradually moderated to an ordinary N.E. monsoon, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, much to the relief of everybody on board, Hongkong was reached.

All the passengers speak in terms of the highest praise respecting the splendid conduct of the Captain and the whole of the crew, including the lascars, and the Captain himself gives the lascars unstinted praise for their plucky behaviour. They had no means whatever of cooking their food as their galley was washed out, but they submitted without a murmer to work with great determination, although their only food was biscuits and sugar. Nearly all the passengers were berthed in the cabins on the hurricane deck and all had their belongings completely ruined.

The hull of the vessel is uninjured, but it needs very little examination of the decks to convince one of the terribly rough voyage the vessel made. She is totally stripped of boats and what davits remain will have to be replaced as they are so twisted and bent as to render them quite useless. The after part of the ship seems to have felt the effects of the storm most severely. The smoking room is almost unrecognisable as such, all the cushions having been washed away, the panes in the windows smashed, and the various fittings broken off. Cabins near the smoking room were totally wrecked and deprived of everything they contained, even the doors and partitions being dashed to pieces. One compass near the aftsteering gear was washed overboard, and many iron fittings near it were wrenched off by the force of the wind and waves. The first class piano, a valuable instrument, was smashed to atoms. The scene forward presents an extraordinary appearance of wreckage, great iron fittings lying here twisted or cracked, while the entire absence of boats, the absence of seven davits, and the delapidated appearance of the remainder give a most desolate aspect to the vessel. Fortunately the engine rooms are well protected, otherwise it is hard to say what would have happened, for the vessel was kept afloat entirely by the engineers being able to keep the engines going and the steering gear in good working order.

SHEEP-FARMING IN MYSORE.

Mr. J. Cameron, the Mysore Government Botanist, recently paid an official visit to the Manjarabad Ghaut Forests, about which he has written an extremely interesting and not too technical Report. In the course of it he remarks :—"In drawing near the town of Hassan, and passing beyond it, one is struck not only by the undulating contour of the country, but also by the extensive pasturage covering the higher crests and often swelling into low ranges of grassy hills. The general appearance of the district is so suggestive of sheep-farming, that I remarked upon it to Mr. Robert Anderson (an old and experienced planter), who at once expressed an opinion that the Government would do well to encourage such an industry here. Mr. Anderson thinks that with a few Australian rams in the possession of careful men, liberal grazing rights, and the run of certain kavals, after the herds of cattle have passed over them, the sheep-farming industry would soon develop and pay. He also thinks that the experiment should be started on a sufficient scale some 8 or 10 miles North or East of Hassan, Harnahalli and Channarayapatam being considered good centres. If the natural pasturage is sufficient and abundant in these localities, as it appears to be in some parts of the district, Mr. Anderson's suggestion is worthy of serious consideration." The Mysore Government in reviewing the Report states that this suggestion will be fully considered, and has referred the matter to the Revenue Department."

ELEPHANT-CATCHING OPERATIONS IN MADRAS.

From the report on the conduct of elephant-catching operations in the Southern Circle, Madras, for the Forest year ending the 30th June last, we learn that 16 elephants (including 13 in North Malabar) were caught in pitfalls, only one of which, however, was a tusker, and he had to be shot under the following circumstances :—"This elephant was a young tusker and fell into the same pit as the cow-elephant, *Sybil*. The latter was a much bigger animal and is reported to have attacked her fellow prisoner and hurt him very badly. On inspection by the District Forest-Officer, Mr. Tiriman, the animal was found to be lying apparently in great pain with his body much swollen. The District Forest-Officer feeling sure that the elephant could not live, had him shot at once." Another elephant died in the pit owing to severe injuries incurred by the fall :—"The *Mucken* elephant was grazing with three others near one of the pits in the Mavenahalla reserve. The pit watchers saw the elephants and shouted, when the elephant in question appears to have fallen backwards into the pit and received the injuries which caused its death in about 4 or 5 minutes after the fall. The watchers are said to have wished to drive the herd away, and probably acted in self defence. At any rate, the elephant's death must be put down as a pure accident." Five of the elephants were sold, and realised Rs.2,975. Amongst other animals caught in the pits were sambur, bison, spotted deer, all of which were released, and pigs, which were shot. A calf bison caught in a pit was taken out and sent to the menagerie at the Lal Bagh, Bangalore.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN MADRAS.

The following circular has been issued by the Surgeon-General of Madras :—

In view to the efficient training of women as nurses and ward attendants and of men as ward attendants for employment in private and up country hospitals, the Government is prepared to admit probationers of these classes recommended by local or private bodies, such as the Lady Dufferin's Fund Committee, into the General Hospital Training School for Nurses, on the understanding that such bodies shall arrange to defray the (i) pay, (ii) ration-money, (iii) clothing, travelling expenses, &c., of such probationers. Volunteers who are willing to pay all necessary expenses and who are approved by the Matron Superintendent will also be admitted. Quarters (for nurse probationers only) will, as far as possible, be provided by Government at the General Hospital, but there is no objection to other arrangements being made by pupils subject to the approval of the Matron Superintendent. All applications should be made to to the Matron Supperintendent, General Hospital, Madras. The rules for the Training School for Nurses are printed in G. O., No. 191, Public, dated 20th February, 1897.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at ADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISIS.

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

Mr. John Morley writes in the *Times* of Oct. 19 :—It is satisfactory to find that a person of Lord Northbrook's Indian authority thinks that the decision to the Liberal Cabinet in 1895 to withdraw from Chitral was right, and that the reversal of that policy by their successors in office was wrong. He does not, however, concur with Mr. Asquith and me in counting breach of faith among the elements of the mischief that has followed the reversal of the policy of the late Cabinet; and he denies that there has been any violation of the proclamation, because the arrangements for opening and maintaining the road from Chitral to the frontier of India were made peaceably and voluntarily with the tribes.

Even if it could be more strongly supported by the evidence in the Parliamentary papers than is actually the case, this contention does not meet the point at issue. The breach of faith, as we have argued from the first, took place when the new Government at home, following the advice of the Government of India, announced in July, 1895, that it was about to establish and maintain, if necessary by force, permanent right of way through the territories of tribes whose independence and integrity we had promised to preserve. The late Cabinet said, among other objections, that this was to break faith, and refused to sanction it, and agreed that the Secretary of State should tell Lord Elgin so, and should inform him of the grounds of our refusal. It is surely idle to talk to-day of our bringing charges and accusations against the Indian Government simply because we uphold the validity of an objection to a certain decision, which objection we took while that decision was still open, and which we consider that events have strengthened and justified. The head of the late Government told the House of Lords in 1895 (Aug. 15)—I dare say Lord Northbrook was present—the four reasons which induced the Liberal Cabinet, after full consideration of the views of their military advisers to direct withdrawal—1. If you construct roads southward of Chitral to lead to it you make pervious what was impervious, and in that way you add, not to the security, but to the security, of our Indian Empire. 2. After the conclusion of the Pamir agreement with Russia, the retention of a military post at Chitral might be considered a menace, to be met by Russia by some similar move. 3. "You are breaking faith with the people among whom your campaign has taken place. Do not believe that these mountain tribes, because they are savage, are unaware of the binding obligation of a declaration so clear, so specific, and so honourable as that contained in the proclamation." 4. The financial position of India. What Lord Northbrook says as to the subsequent behaviour of some of the tribes concerned does not in the least affect the force of the third of these propositions. Lord Salisbury's Government, when they adopted the unfortunate decision to reverse the policy founded on these four grounds, never proposed that the construction and maintenance of the road was to be conditional or contingent upon the assent of the tribes. To make and to hold the road, with or without the consent of the tribes, was the essence of their new policy. The tribes, therefore, had to choose between forcible resistance—at that moment a hopeless undertaking—and acquiescence, and for the time they acquiesced. Then, at the first available moment they showed what acquiescence really amounted to. I find nothing whatever in the Parliamentary paper referred to by Lord Northbrook (C.8037, 1893) to shake the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Fowler (Sept. 3, 1895) that peaceful arrangements in any solid sense were not possible. On the contrary, what that paper seems to show is, first, that the Government decided to make the road with the co-operation of the tribes if possible, but, if not, then without it. Secondly, that the peaceful nature of the arrangements was in the highest degree dubious, if, indeed, it was ever dubious at all. I rather think that correspondents of your own have informed us that, even while the road seemed to be going forward smoothly, there was always a large discontented section of the population looking sullenly on. This is obviously the meaning of the repeated requests of the Khans, when making these agreements, that the Government should help them with troops to keep the road open, so that they may be protected from disorders created by their neighbours, and by their own factional disputes. (p.23.) Thus certain Khans say that the presence of Government troops is necessary to give us protection and safety from other tribes, because, owing to our having rendered services to Government since the arrival of troops in our country, there is apprehension of other tribes being displeased with us and of their causing injury to us. We heartily request that Government may not leave our country. By the presence of troops we will get assistance for the protection of the road from Peshawar to Kashkar." (p. 27.) There are other cases of the same sort. Is this the kind of a thing that we are to understand is meant by making and maintaining a road by peaceful arrangements with the tribes? With all respect to Lord Northbrook, I submit that on each point the Parliamentary paper makes rather against him than for him. The construction of the proclamation is only one among other elements in the discussion of the mischievous reversal of policy in 1895, and neither Mr. Asquith nor I have treated it as more. But to leave it out, as Lord Northbrook wishes us to do, is to omit what we judged two and a-half years ago, and judge just as strongly now as then, to be one of the material parts of the case.

LETTER FROM LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton writes in yesterday's *Times*:—An attempt to justify the charge of bad faith, advanced in such unequivocal terms by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley against the present Government for assenting to the construction by the Indian Government of a road to Chitral, is made in a letter from Mr. Morley to the *Times* of the 19th inst. In that letter he makes two assertions—first, that the late Government objected to this policy because it broke faith with the tribes, and so informed the Government of India; secondly, that the present Government determined to make the road, in the teeth of the proclamation, whether the tribes objected or not. Both these statements, are, as any one who reads the official correspondence can see for himself, the exact opposite of what did occur. No such communication was made by the late Government to the Viceroy, and the only allusion to the proclamation is one from myself, in which, while assenting to certain of the proposals of the Government of India, I added the mandate, "Do nothing to infringe in any way terms of proclamation." The policy involved in the construction of the road is a subject of legitimate difference of opinion; the question of honour is one of fact.

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY TO LORD G. HAMILTON.

The following further letter from Mr. Morley appears in this morning's *Times* :—

Sir,—Lord George Hamilton has not done me the honour to read my letter accurately, or else he would hardly reply so very wide of the mark.

1. He says that I assert that the late Government objected to the new Chitral policy because it broke faith with the tribes, and so informed the Government of India; and he describes this double assertion as "the exact opposite of what did occur." As for the first of these two propositions, it is enough to remind Lord George Hamilton of Lord Rosebery's public statement in the House of Lords (Aug. 15, 1895), in which he expressly mentioned breach of the proclamation as one of our four grounds of objection to the new policy. Is there any doubt or mystery about this? As for the second proposition, it is not in my letter. As I said in the speech at Arbroath which opened this controversy, the despatch embodying the decision of the Cabinet and the grounds for it was not sent, for the very good reason that the Government were, at the very moment, overthrown by an adverse vote in the House of Commons. What I wrote is the full and precise truth. Lord George Hamilton's letter is headed : "The Road to Chitral, when did it become a breach of faith?" My answer is that the late Cabinet decided that the failure to withdraw would be a breach of faith, as soon as ever the question came before them for determination.

2. The Secretary of State challenges my assertion that the present Government determined to make the road with the co-operation of the tribes if possible, but, if not then without it. This also he declares to be the exact opposite of what did occur. Does he really deny that, just as I said, to make and to hold the road, with or without the consent of the tribes, was the essence of their new policy in July, 1895? Does he assert that, when he defended the project of the road in Parliament (Sept. 3, 1895) he intended the making of the road to be contingent on the good will of the tribes? When the Government of India told Sir R. Low (Aug. 10. 1895) that a garrison would be retained in Chitral territory, and that it was intended to hold the road from the Swat river to the border of Chitral by means of levies, was that conditional on anybody's assent? The Indian Government directed the General (Aug. 15, 1895) to point out to the tribes that while Government consider that the opening up of the road "is necessary" to secure the prevention of any future aggression on Chitral territory, "they are willing and anxious to do what is necessary in co-operation with the tribes." Did this mean that if the tribes did not fall in, the project, which was described as a necessity, would be dropped or postponed? If Lord George Hamilton can give no good answer to these questions—and it is notorious that he cannot attempt it—the interpretation placed by my letter upon the Ministerial policy, as shown in papers and speeches, so far from being the exact opposite of the truth, is incontestable. "I could not help smiling," said Lord George (Sept. 3, 1895), "when I heard Sir Henry Fowler denounce the construction of roads." "I believe this road," he went on, "if the negotiations are properly conducted, will place our relations with the tribes on a better footing than before." O pectora cœca! Decidedly, I think, one of the most foolish Parliamentary smiles to be found in all "Hansard."—Yours faithfully, John Morley. Oct. 21.

SPEECH BY SIR E. GREY.

Sir E. Grey, M.P., speaking at Newcastle on Oct. 20, described British foreign policy as that of the Concert of Europe rather than of Lord Salisbury. But he was not one of those who thought that the Premier could have left the Concert earlier in the year, nor would the isolation of England have made things any better. The best that could be said of the Concert was that it had failed in some things and succeeded in others, and it yet hoped to achieve its objects.

Passing next to the frontier troubles in India, Sir E. Grey admitted that now that the fires were lighted we should have to go on till we had put them out; but the interesting and striking point was, the cause of those troubles on the Indian frontier. (Hear, hear.) One thing he hoped none believed to be the cause—he hoped they did not believe that these troubles were in any way connected with Constantinople. Of all red herrings that was one of the most absurd that could be dragged across a public question. The troubles on the Indian frontier did not come from Constantinople at all—they came from the forward policy and from the occupation of Chitral. Two years ago, when the Conservative Government decided to occupy Chitral there were people of Indian experience who wrote articles and letters to say that trouble would be the consequence of that occupation. The occupation took place, the trouble foretold had come; there was not the least doubt that the occupation of Chitral was the cause of it, and the Afridis themselves had put forward the demand that we should withdraw from a part of that territory which we had occupied. There were some who might consider that it was unreasonable on the part of the Afridis not to wait their turn, but they had some reason on their side, if they were apprehensive of annexation. The Commander-in-Chief's speech on the subject was a very notable speech, and it deserved some attention. It was very notable for that general observation, "Barbarism and civilisation cannot exist together." In eloquent speeches ideas of that kind were very taking, but such a generalisation was misleading, and it did not apply to the Indian frontier. We might have left that mountainous country alone, and left India as strong and impregnable as it was before. The welfare of the Indian Empire depended upon the good government and the developing of the country by the making of railways and by making the administration better, and that had to be starved because of the cost of that frontier policy, which was only weakening the frontier. The greatest danger with which our Indian Empire would ever be threatened was over-taxation and the corresponding discontent behind the frontier, and not the dangers which might occur on the frontier. (Loud cheers.) On that subject there was a real difference of policy between the two parties, and the Liberal party had a clear case for placing before the country their views. Had the Liberal party remained in power, and carried out their policy of withdrawing from Chitral, England would not now be face to face with all those troubles and dangers on the frontier.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Sir C. W. Dilke writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—There are a good many Radicals in the House of Commons and in the constituencies who are inclined to think that what they call "the forward Indian military school" have made the defence of India difficult by occupying positions across the Indus, and upon a dangerous frontier, and they point to our continual frontier wars as evidence that this is so. The forward policy was adopted on an overwhelming agreement of opinion by a Government the leading members of which were strongly prejudiced in favour of the other view; and it was adopted, not under pressure, but deliberately, for the matter was not discussed in public. Mr. Gladstones second Administration began by withdrawing from Afghanistan, and it even decided to withdraw from the Pishin valley. But it ended by reoccupying the Pishin valley and increasing our hold upon Baluchistan and in the direction of Gilgit, Chitral, and the Pamirs, while it gave to the Amir of Afghanistan the strongest pledges of its intention to support him in his hold upon his territories if he conformed his foreign policy to our advice. In 1885, after all these things had long been done, Mr. Gladstone had to defend them to the House of Commons and to the country; and he did so in what was probably the most convincing, as well as the most powerful, of his speeches. It would be madness to abandon Chitral and Gilgit now, in the face of the advance of Russian forces in the Pamirs and the unsettlement in the minds of the frontier tribes which would follow this reversal of our policy; and to fall back upon the Indus instead of defending the Khaibar and the mountains which surround it would be the reversal of a still more settled policy, the abandonment of great cities which have prospered under our rule, and their abandonment in defiance of all but unanimous military opinion. One able writer, Colonel Hanna, has written with great force against the policy which has been adopted. But if Colonel Hanna himself were made military dictator, it is certain that he would shrink from the consequences which would be involved either in a withdrawal of our distinct declaration of intention as to Afghanistan, or in a retreat from Quetta—let alone from Peshawur, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan. No one who considers the weight of opinion can believe that it would be possible either for a Conservative or for a Liberal Administration to draw back to the old Indian frontier of many years ago; and there is every reason to suppose that by doing so we should increase rather than diminish the permanent military strain upon the finance of India, and upon the recruiting market of Great Britain. India is easily defended so long as the Russian frontiers stand where they do. If the Russian frontier should be advanced, by the breakdown of Afghanistan, the defence problem would become more difficult and more costly. For present purposes we must take the frontier as it is. We defend India on the accepted principle that a force can be employed in the field consisting of one-third British and two-third native troops. The native army of India is without artillery (except mountain batteries), which since the Mutiny has been kept in British hands. It provides us with what is probably, on the whole, the finest cavalry in the world, and, by the recruiting of men from the foreign State of Nepaul, yields to us in the Goorkha regiments (which, unfortunately are not susceptible of much increase of numbers) a small force of the best infantry in the world, and in the Sikhs and some other regiments a good infantry, though not so free from susceptibility to panic as are the Goorkhas. The native regiments require a larger force of white British officers, by universal military admission, than they at present possess; and in order to put a large force upon the Indian frontier in time of war we should have to send out from home two army corps, or all the effective troops that, at six weeks' notice, we possess, and in addition some 600 other officers. The Native States possess rabble armies, which it would have been better to put down, as, useless in war, they are a danger in the event of defeat. An Imperial Service force has been created in many of them under white officers, but this improved native force has diminished the proportion of British to native troops which has, since the Mutiny, been considered necessary.

India pays the whole cost of her own defence in time of peace, and, as compared with the Crown Colonies, is in this respect unjustly treated, though abstract justice would, perhaps, rather require the contribution of the Crown Colonies to be increased than that of India to be diminished. The contribution of Singapore towards defence was recently reduced, although that rich Colony already paid on a far lower scale than does the poorer country India. It is, indeed, difficult to see upon what principle Ceylon, which is a similar country to Southern India, but much richer, should make a military contribution proportionately much less than that which is made by any part of the peninsula of India, to which it is geographically all but attached.

In this Jubilee year the presence at home of detachments of the Colonial forces has raised in men's minds the natural idea that we might gain strength for the Empire by a defence confederation. It is at least conceivable that in time of serious war Australia might be willing to take part, by sending troops, in the defence of India; and if the war were one in a cause in which Australia was heartily interested, I myself believe that this contribution would take place.

To the British taxpayer the most interesting of the problems which the present defence relations between India and the United Kingdom involve is the manner in which the British Army system is affected by the Indian reliefs.

In "The British Army," in 1888, I wrote in favour of a return to the old Company system of a separate army for India. The objections taken were more to the name "separate army" than to the idea. My separate army would have been combined with absolute freedom of interchange between the two forces, and those who opposed me were mostly inclined to admit that it would be better to have avowedly, as we have already to some small extent in practice, separate systems of enlistment for Indian and for home service. Lord Wolseley was at that time in favour of a pretty general adoption of a three years' service with a long reserve service at home, and an eight years service for India, or two separate systems of enlistment. Lord Roberts was in favour of a twelve years' service for India, and would engage men for twelve years service in India, the Indian regiments being fed by depots rather than by battalions at home; and he would have had a home three years' service and an Indian twelve years' service. When I came to sum up my views I repeated that I did not care about the name of a separate army, and that as military men understood it I did not even mean the things; but that we should have a foreign service army for India and for such garrisons of coaling stations as could not be provided by the Navy—with a home service army of short service and large reserves; that both being under the Crown and both being available for service in any part of the world, and both under the same supreme command, what I really wanted was what the greatest soldiers wanted—a double system of recruiting. Of course, moreover, those who had been for a short time in the ranks of the home army, and who volunteered to take service for the foreign arm of long service, would be welcomed. From time to time I have ventured to place my views with regard to the British-Indian service before the House of Commons, and this year Mr. Balfour suggested that I and those who hold similar views were practically onemies of reform, because, by asking for a reform which was to large to be adopted, we prevented the adoption of smaller and practical reforms. I confess, however, that the breakdown of recruiting, and the admission of the present Secretary of War, go to show that next year we shall be driven again by the necessities of the case to revise our whole system of enlistment, and the number of those who are coming to an opinion in favour of two separate systems of enlistment and of a separate maintenance of the Indian depots is increasing every day. The Marines are a long-service force, and by universal admission an admirable force; though, in the dearth of British seamen and in the shortness of our numbers for manning our great ships of war, they are being increasingly used on board the fleets at sea and for naval purposes, rather than for those amphibious services, mixed between sea and land, which are assigned to them in the popular imagination. The easiness, however, with which we recruit long service men of good character for the marines goes to show that long service under decent conditions is popular for those portions of our needs for which it is suitable; but no one desires to interfere for home work with that short service, combined with large reserves, which has been adopted for European purposes by all the Great Powers, and by most of the smaller Powers, except, indeed, Belgium—where it is hotly advocated by the Liberal party—and Holland, which has peculiar Indian difficulties of her own. The gain to India by keeping men for more than eight years—say twelve—would enable us to offer better pay and better conditions of service to the recruit.

Colonel H. B. Hanna, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, writes that a more careful perusal of his books would have shown Sir Charles Dilke that the weight of opinion on the subject in dispute between the Forward School and himself is not so largely on the side of the former, either as regards quantity or quality, as to debar the people and Parliament of Great Britain from reconsidering that subject to-day. The only ground on which the Forward Policy, with its cruel drain on India's resources, can be defended is that it places her Government under better conditions for protecting her against a Russian invasion, and that ground Colonel Hanna considers he has already cut away. As to "withdrawal from our distinct declaration of intention as regards Afghanistan," though (writes Colonel Hanna) "I prefer the policy of Lord Lawrence, which consisted in giving money freely to the Amir for the strengthening of his military power and civil authority without binding him or ourselves, by any form of treaty or agreement, to the policy of alliance between him and us for the purpose of jointly resisting Russian aggressions upon his territories, I have never proposed that we should go back from the engagements into which we may have entered with him for the protection of Afghanistan against the ambitions of her northern neighbour; but, recognising the indubitable fact that we cannot be at war with Russia in Asia and at peace with her in other parts of the world, I am of opinion that we should use our discretion as to the manner in which our promised help should be given, and that in any case we should not prepare to tender it at some future day by taking, meantime, a series of steps all highly distasteful to our ally, and certain to end in involving us in war, either with him or his successor."

THE FORTHCOMING INDIAN ECLIPSE.

Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, who has charge of one of the three official expeditions sent out by the 1893 Eclipse Committee to observe the total solar eclipse of Jan. 21, 1898, will leave London on Dec. 10 for Colombo. With him will be Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer and Mr. A. Fowler, F.R.A.S. Their equipment will be chiefly spectroscopic, and the method of observation photographic. The instruments taken will include two telescopes one of nine and the other of six inches' aperture, furnished with objective prisms, and an integrating spectroscope having two three-inch prisms of 60deg. Sir Norman hopes with these instruments to determine the chemical and physical conditions of the sun's corona and chromosphere, the corona being visible only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse. Sir Norman hopes to reach Colombo on Jan. 5. Here he will be met by her Majesty's ship Melpomene, which has been told off by the Admiralty to assist in the eclipse observations. It will be remembered that at the eclipse of 1893 the crew of her Majesty's ship Volage rendered valuable assistance to Sir Norman Lockyer at the eclipse station on Kio Island. Sir Norman and his party will be stationed in or near the old fort of Viziadrug, near Ratnagiri, on the west coast of India. The second official party, consisting of the Astronomer-Royal, Professor H. H. Turner, and Dr. Common, will probably be stationed at Jour, about 100 miles south of Poona. The third official Expedition will take up its position at Wardha. Here will be Dr. Copeland, Mr. Newall, and Captain Hills, R.E. The land path of the line of the 1898 total eclipse of the sun commences from a little south of Ratnagiri, and runs in a north-easterly direction to Nepal, passing nearly over Mount Everest, and then disappearing in Thibet. The length of the path through India is about 1,000 miles, and the width of the shadow, roughly, 50 miles. The number of stations at which eclipse observations can be made is, however, limited. Those who are thinking of making the journey to India will do well to consult the handbook drawn up by the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta. Sir Norman Lockyer's main object is to determine the chemical and physical conditions of that part of the sun's atmosphere just above the photosphere, and therefore including the chromosphere. He hopes to obtain some splendid photographs of spectra with his prismatic cameras.

MR. CAVENDISH'S EXPEDITION IN SOMALILAND.

A week or two ago it was stated, on the basis of information obtained through Italian sources, that an English traveller, Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish, had been murdered in Somaliland. Fortunately Mr. Cavendish has just made his appearance in London to prove that there is no foundation for the statement. Mr. Cavendish, who is quite a young man, has made a remarkable journey in a comparatively short space of time.

He left Berbera in September of last year, with a caravan of about eighty men. He proceeded almost direct south to Lugh, on the river Jub. Thence he proceeded in a westerly direction to the north end of Lake Stefanie. About 100 miles to the east of the lake he discovered a remarkable salt crater, the Sodigo Vo, about one and a half mile wide and 1300ft. deep. To the south of the lake he discovered a considerable bed of coal, which he found to burn satisfactorily. This may have a considerable extension, as Mr. Cavendish found similar coal to the west of Lake Rudolf. From Lake Stefanie the expedition proceeded to the east shore of Lake Rudolf. Mr. Cavendish went on to the north of the lake, into which he found a large river flowing, as did Dr. Donaldson Smith. He is convinced that this is the lower course of the mysterious river Omo. This is also the conclusion come to, we believe, by the late Captain Bottego, who traced the river further north. Bottego, it may be remembered, was killed by the Abyssinians. Mr. Cavandish found wild coffee of excellent quality growing in abundance. He ascended a mountain 5000ft. high, at the north end of Lake Rudolf, from which he had an extensive view of the country to the west, which has not yet been traversed. It is a mass of mountains, entirely uninhabited, and exceedingly difficult to traverse. He traced the whole of the west shore of the lake, hitherto unplotted on our maps. For a width of about fifty miles it is quite flat, when the land rises suddenly into the mountains. It is subject to very great variations, often flooding the country all around. The volcano which Count Teleki saw at the south end of the lake has been shattered by a great convulsion, and nothing remains but a plain of lava. Between Rudolf and Lake Baringo Mr. Cavendish discovered another lake, in which was another volcano, which has also been shattered, killing the fish in the lake, the ground around being covered with their dead bodies. By Baringo Mr. Cavendish made his way down to Kikuzu and on to Mombasa, and so to Zanzibar. He saw everywhere in Somaliland the devastating results of the Abyssinian raids and signs of the horrible cruelties practised upon the natives. These came to Mr. Cavendish and implored him to induce the British Government to take them under its protection Mr. Cavendish has brought home several living animals, including a lion and a diminutive antelope, which have gone to the Zoo. He has made several other additions to science, and mapped and photographed the country as he proceeded.

Mr. Cavendish will probably give an account of his travels at an early meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In reply to the currency proposals made by the special envoys of the United States, the British Government has (says Reuter's Washington correspondent) intimated that Great Britain is unable to re-open the Indian mints at present. The Government regrets its inability to accede to the proposals in question, having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing both a stable par of exchange and the enlarged use of silver. In the circumstances, therefore, the British Government does not think that the holding of an international conference would be desireable, but would be prepared to take into consideration any other practical suggestion from the United States Government. The statement of Sir James Westland, the financial member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, is enclosed in the British reply.

The Administration in Washington regards Lord Salisbury's action as practically destroying all hope of an international agreement or an international conference. The United States Government has therefore, but two courses—either free coinage of silver or maintenance of the gold standard. It elects, of course, for the gold standard, and is already meditating a financial measure designed to remedy some of the faults of the present system.

The New York *Evening Post* welcomes the final refusal of the British to keep "the international agreement farce" going any longer. On the other hand, the Republican party journals admit that bimetallism is now a lost cause.

THE LEPROSY CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

When the International Conference on Leprosy met in Berlin, on Oct. 15, the subject for discussion was "The isolation of lepers and the measures necessary for rendering it effective." The debate (says the "Times'" correspondent) was opened by Dr. Hansen, director of the leprosy hospital in Bergen. His opinion that leprosy cases could be reduced by isolation, and that without isolation the disease only spreads, was based upon his experience in Norway. In view of the measures for isolation adopted in that country he had predicted with absolute accuracy in 1872 the number of lepers that there would be in Norway in 1885. He now felt justified in stating that at the beginning of the new century leprosy would have entirely disappeared from Norway. If the measures in vogue in Norway could only be put into universal practice the disease would quickly be eradicated. In cases where it was impossible to take sufficient precautions against contact between lepers and others compulsory isolation was absolutely necessary. If in other cases compulsory isolation did not appear so imperative the patient should occupy a room alone, and care should be taken that all eating utensils, wearing apparel, and linen should invariably, even when being cleaned, be kept apart. Dr. Hanson instanced America as a country where cleanliness was more strictly observed than in European States, with the result that in spite of immigration, leprosy had not been able to spread. He did not believe in the heredity of the disease, and instances which had been adduced of leprosy reappearing in the second generation could probably all be explained by personal contact with the grandparents in childhood. Dr. Dehio, of Dorpat, stated that a decrease in the number of leprosy cases was also to be noted in the Baltic provinces of Russia. The system of isolation however, which had only been established some five years ago, was still not compulsory, but influence was brought to bear in every possible way on the relatives and friends of people afflicted with leprosy to procure the interning of the latter in leprosy asylums. The opposite doctrine—to the effect that isolation was not required—was supported by Professor Besnier, of Paris, who, nevertheless, advocated medical supervision and precautions on the part of those who were brought into contact with a leprous person. Professor Lassar, of Berlin, spoke of the interest taken by Germany in the conference, since, inasmuch as there were comparatively few instances of leprosy in the country, it was possible for the Government to decide in time as to the precautions to be adopted against the disease. With regard to leprosy asylums, though the poor might gladly take refuge in them of their own accord, the same was not to be expected of those in better circumstances. He adduced from his own practice an example in which he had been able to discover the presence of leprosy in a patient of position who himself knew absolutely nothing of the disease. He had induced this patient to go to Paris in order to be treated by an eminent authority. But in such cases it would be impossible to insist upon compulsary isolation. The great advantage of the conference had been that attention was universally directed to the subject, and that medical opinion had obtained a hearing from the Imperial Government and had even penetrated to the steps of the Throne. At this point Prince Hohenlohe rose and said that he regretted not to be able to follow the proceedings further. But he could not depart without thanking the members of the conference for the zeal they had displayed in prosecuting their noble and laborious task. For the Imperial Government their labours would constitute valuable meterial, with the help of which they would continue the efforts made to combat this terrible disease He thanked them again in the name of the Government for what they were doing, and expressed the desire that their further deliberations might lead to prosperous and successful results. The Chancellor's remarks were received with loud applause, and the members rose from their seats as he left the hall, attended by Professor Virchow. During the afternoon nearly 200 members of the conference proceeded by special train to Potsdam, where they had the honour of being received by the German Emperor and Empress in the Shell Hall of the New Palace. Their Imperial Majesties, who were accompanied by the five eldest Princes, exhibited the most gracious interest in the subject of the conference, and conversed in turn with every single member present. In speaking with the representatives of the different countries and Colonies the Emperor and Empress showed a remarkable knowledge of the conditions under which leprosy had to be combated in each of these lands. The reception lasted an hour, and at its close refreshments were served in the Shell Hall. The delegates were conveyed in Court carriages to Potsdam Station, and returned to Berlin by special train at six o'clock.

The labours of the conference were concluded on Oct. 16. The seven honorary secretaries of the conference, Drs. Arning (Hamburg), Phineas Abraham (London), Kinyoun (Washington), Thibierge (Paris), Sederholm (Stockholm), Dubois-Havenith (Brussels), and E. von Bergmann (Riga), had prepared a special report or summary of the proceedings and of the results of the deliberations. The last paragraph of this report was as follows:—

In view of the virtual incurability of leprosy and the serious and detrimental effects which its existence in a community causes, and considering the good results which have followed the adoption of legal measures of isolation in Norway, the leprosy conference, as a logical issue of the theory that the disease is contagious, has adopted the following resolution proposed by Dr. Hansen and amended by Professor Besnier :—

1. "In countries where leprosy forms foci or has a great extension, isolation furnishes the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.

2. "The system of obligatory notification, observation, and isolation as carried out in Norway is recommended to all nations with local self-government and a sufficient number of physicians.

3. "It must be left to the administrative authorities, after consultation with the medical authorities, to take such special measures as are applicable to the special social conditions of the districts."

Dr. Phineas Abraham (London), while expressing his general agreement with this resolution, took occasion to point out that where lepers are numerous, and their friends still more numerous and not desirous of being separated from them, harsh measures of isolation and segregation become impossible, their chief result being the concealment of cases. This had been well exemplified in the case of South Africa, where the recent leprosy commissions came to the conclusion that the attempts to send all lepers to Robben Island only led to many cases being hidden throughout the country. The same thing, as they had heard from Dr. Alvarez, took place at Hawaii. Many medical authorities of eminence strongly disapproved of stringent legislation, and until medical opinion became unanimous and our knowledge of the pathology and etiology of the disease more complete the question of legislation would continue to be decided according to the views of individual Government. This was especially true as regards the British Empire, where social and political conditions in the different Colonies and dependencies differ widely from one another. If the Government had had serious difficulty in enforcing simple sanitary precautions in the case of such an acute and fatal malady as the plague in India, how much more difficult would it not be to insist upon harsh measures in the case of leprosy. The narrower experience of England herself was noteworthy. Within the last ten years there had been at least fifty-six known cases of leprosy in England. In all these cases, with one exception, the disease was acquired by residents in leprous countries. With one exception, which occurred twenty-five years ago, the disease had never been known to spread to other persons in England. It must not be supposed that the various Governments of the British Colonies and dependencies had done nothing in this matter. For many years it had been under their most careful consideration, and in the paper on "Leprosy in the British Empire," which he had had the honour to submit to the conference, he had printed as an appendix no less than sixteen legislative Acts which had been passed in India and the British Colonies.

The proceedings concluded by votes of thanks to Dr. Kohler, chief of the Imperial Department of Public Health, Professor Lassar, and to the president of the conference, Professor Virchow, the "earliest investigator of the subject of leprosy." Three hearty cheers were also given for the German Emperor.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

METEMMEH SHELLED.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphed, on Oct. 17, from Abu Hamed :—The garrisons here and at Berber are now provisioned from Kassinger, near Meroweh. Such a terrible strain was thrown on the transport department by the unexpected evacuation of Berber as to make the sudden extension of the railway from here to Berber, a distance of 150 miles, absolutely necessary. The river transport is carried on partly by steamer and partly by lighter craft, but owing to the broken water two long camel portages are necessary. The whole of the transport work is excellently done. Twenty-one miles of the new railway have now been completed, and the work advances at the rate of two miles a day. Probably the line will be continued to Berber if no great engineering difficulties are encountered. Abu Hamed itself presents few interesting features, consisting as it does of the usual collection of mud houses. The new barracks are nearly finished. Most of the older part of the village has been pulled down to make way for the railway. The graves of Major Sidney and Lieutenant Fitzclarence are prettily arranged, and bear crosses with inscriptions. The telegraph has been completed to Berber, but at the moment it is out of order, probably owing to the recent storm.

The *Morning Post's* special correspondent in the Sudan telegraphs from Abu Hamed that on the morning of Oct. 17 the gunboats shelled the Dervish position at Metemmeh and captured six nuggers. The only casualty to the Egyptain force was one man wounded by the bursting of a shell from the Dervish fort. A body of Dervish horsemen had, on the previous day, made a raid on a village near Berbor, for which they were promptly punished.

THE MISSING RAND TELEGRAMS.

Speaking at Hucknall Torkard on Tuesday (Oct. 19) Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., discussed the report of the British South Africa Committee, of which he was a member. In the course of his remarks, which occupy five columns of the Nottingham *Daily Express*, the hon. member, referring to the raid into the Transvaal said the person who must bear the whole responsibility of the raid, and whose name must ever be attached to the whole proceedings, was Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and no one else.

Mr. Ellis quoted from Mr. Chamberlain's speech on July 26, in which the Colonial Secretary stated that while the fault of Mr. Rhodes was about as great a fault as a politician or a statesman could commit there had been nothing proved, and that, in his opinion, there existed nothing which affected Mr. Rhodes's personal position as a man of honour. Commenting on this, Mr. Ellis remarked that he listened to those words with very great regret indeed. He did not wish to pin Mr. Chamberlain to words used possibly without careful premeditation, but he did not understand the position of a man who knew Mr. Rhodes was guilty and yet thought there had been nothing proved that affected his personal honour. With regard to the responsibility of the Colonial Office, the speaker said Mr. Chamberlain gave them his version, and he accepted it from the bottom of his heart. He did not for a single moment put into contradistinction anything of what Mr. Chamberlain had said with any suggestion that emanated from Mr. Rhodes to Dr. Harris. It was said by some people, "Oh, you have not got all the telegrams." That was perfectly true. A small number—and he begged their very careful attention to that—a small number out of the whole series of telegrams that passed were sent owing to a breakdown of the telegraph line, on another route, and the telegraph company, over whose lines these messages temporarily passed, did not preserve, in the same way as the Eastern Telegraph Company did, copies of them; and therefore the Committee were unable to get copies of those particular telegrams. Now, he wanted to convey clearly to their mind this whole explanation with regard to Mr. Rhodes, on which so much had been said, written, and talked. In the first place, Mr. Rhodes refused to produce that small number of telegrams; in the next place, they passed between the two men he had mentioned who would object, if there was anything in them, to their being put in. He did not ask them to take that on his authority. He would read to them what a very shrewd member of the Committee said with regard to these very telegrams, the production of which was refused to the Committee by the London attorney who there presented Mr. Rhodes. This was what Mr. Labouchere who disagreed with the Committee on one particular point, said :—"It seems therefore, probable that Mr. Harris, reither acting in collusion with Mr. Rhodes, according to a predetermined arrangement, or acting on his own initiation, did send Mr. Rhodes cablegrams utterly inconsistent with the facts"—that was a long and roundabout way of saying they were his—"that they purported to relate, and designed to convey the impression to all to whom Mr. Rhodes might show them, that the Colonial Office was more or less privy to his designs; and that this course was followed by Miss Flora Shaw when she succeeded him as Mr. Rhodes's confidential agent in London. Well, that was a clear story of the telegrams. They had been seen by members of the Committee who knew what they contained. They were exactly the same, just as if they took a sample out of a sack of flour—it would probably be the same as the bulk. Having passed between these two confederates, Mr. Rhodes declined to produce them. Why? He (Mr. Ellis) entirely agreed in this paragraph of the Committee's report. The Committee said : "The fact that Mr. Rhodes (after having authorised that they should be shown to Mr. Chamberlain) has refused to allow them to be produced before the Committee leads to the conclusion that he is aware that any statements purporting to implicate the Colonial Office contained in them were unfounded, and the use made of them in support of his action in South Africa was not justified." That was what the Committee said, and he (Mr. Ellis) believed it. (Cheers.) He was very much surprised in the discussion on July 26 in the House of Commons that after all the talk, the rumour, and the tittle tattle, and the suggestions that the Committee had not done its duty, and that there was something behind—he was very much surprised after all this that when they got to the real debate in the House of Commons every man who got up, however much he disapproved of the action of the Committee in respect of these particular telegrams, said he entirely disavowed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was implicated in it—that was impossible, but somebody might think somewhere that they had not got to the bottom of it. What he had to say in reply to that was that if a committee was to wait until they had satisfied persons in the state of mind into which some people had got in London the result of the labours of such a committee would never be brought to the House of Commons. He would tell them of a snare he saw before the Select Committee in regard to this mare's nest of these few telegrams. He foresaw that certain persons were very anxious that the Committee should make no report at all, that they should break up, that their labours should be entirely in vain. That was a danger before them, and he had no hesitation—speaking with some experience of the House of Commons—in refusing to be led away on this false trail this suggestion that there might be some necessity for further investigation in regard to these other telegrams. In August somebody wrote to him, and he said then, as he said now, that nothing would induce him to delay the proceedings of the Committe in consequence of suggestions from persons who had been found guilty of duplicity and lying. Such insinuations as had been made were worthless coming from the people they did unless backed up by unimpeachable testimony. Therfore, he had no hesitation in taking the course in favour of the conclusion at which the Committee practically unanimously arrived. He agreed in that most emphatic clause of the report which stated that "neither the Secretary of State for the Colonies nor any of the officials of the Colonial Office received any information which made them, or should have made them aware of the plot during its development."

THE GOVERNMENT AND BIMETALLISM.

At a Cabinet Council on Saturday (Oct. 16) the Government are understood to have decided not to re-open the Indian mints for the coinage of silver, and not to take part in the monetary conference which was proposed by the United States through their agent, Mr. Wolcott. What the exact proposals submitted by Mr. Wolcott to our Government have been is not known; but there is no doubt that the opening of the Indian mints was the concession most seriously pressed. The Government of India, supported by the India Office, have strongly protested against this policy; and the Home Government must have felt bound, in this year of serious trouble for India, to endorse the position taken up by the Indian authorities. In order, however, to meet the views of the sympathizers with bimetallism in the Cabinet, an intimation may very likely be given that, while this cardinal point cannot be conceded, the Government are prepared to consider any further or alternative proposals for the rehabilitation of silver that may be laid before them by the United States and France. The Chancellor of Exchequer has stated that papers will shortly be published which will fully explain the proposals that have been made and the position taken by the Government on the subject.

Little is said in the United States about the failure of Mr. Wolcott's bimetallic mission, but it is because little was expected. Nobody blames Mr. Wolcott or his colleagues. "The manifesto of the City," says the *Times* Correspondent in New York, "the arguments in the London Press, and knowledge of the real situation convinced the few who needed convincing that neither Mr. Wolcott nor any other missionary could induce England to take a single step towards bimetallism."

This City manifesto just referred to was signed by a large majority of the leading bankers, mercantile houses, and firms doing business in the City of London, and was last week presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The signatories, after referring to the circumstances which led them to believe that negotiations of some sort touching the metallic currency of this country were proceeding, urged upon the Government that no alterations should be introduced affecting the circulating medium of this country except after full discussion in Parliament and by the public at large; that under no circumstances whatever should the pledges of successive Governments as to the British pound sterling and the single gold standard of this country be set aside, either directly or indirectly, and that no step should be taken with the consent of the Government which had for its object any alteration in the value of that standard; that this country alone of the great nations of the world enjoys under her mint regulations a coinage system absolutely free from embarrassments, internal or external, and any departure therefrom in the direction of reliance upon engagements with other countries would be a fatal mistake; and that the mints of India being closed the greatest caution is necessary whatever may be the next step which the Indian Government may be advised to take, and no retrograde step should be taken except upon as exhaustive an inquiry as that which led up to the present position, and then only if Indian interests will be primarily benefited thereby.

The chairman of the London Bankers' Clearing-house has received by cable from the Canadian Bankers' Association a resolution passed by that body on October 5, strongly condemning any proposal to establish a basis on which silver shall be concurrent with gold as a legal tender.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE POSITION IN WEST AFRICA.

In view of the reopening of negotiations concerning the delimitation of French and British possessions in West Africa, which is to take place this week in Paris, it is of interest to summarize as briefly as possible the position out of which the issues calling for settlement have arisen. It has been created by the clashing of a very comprehensible scheme of French ambition with what must of necessity be regarded in this country as the legitimate interests of Great Britain in a portion of West Africa. The French scheme in question has been described by a French writer in one sentence. It is "unir a travers le Soudan central nos possessions de l'Algérie-Tunisie, du Senegal, et du Congo, et fonder ainsi en Afrique le plus grand empire colonial du monde"; or in English, "to effect a junction across the central Sudan of our possessions in Algeria-Tunis, in Senegal, and on the Congo, and thus to found the greatest colonial empire in the world."

A glance at the map will do more than much written explanation to make clear the manner in which this theory of French expansion has at a given point brought French aspirations into conflict with British interests. The three possessions which have been named, Algeria-Tunis, Senegal, and the French Congo, from three large spots, one upon the north, one to the west, and one to the south of that projecting shoulder of the African continent, which is commonly spoken of as Western Africa. The first step in such a policy as has been indicated is manifestly to unite any two of these spots. The junction may be effected by land if possible, and in pursuance of this idea various schemes of trans-Saharan railway have from time to time been laid before the French public; but the prospect of effecting the desired junction by sea—that is, by an extension of the tracts of French occupation on the West African coast—is one which in the present condition of the interior of the Western Sudan offers many more practical advantages. Between the northernmost base of Algeria-Tunis and Senegal lies along the coast the kingdom of Morocco and some Spanish area of occupation. The effacement of this great barrier to union is not at present possible. Any hopes of realizing an immediate scheme of junction must lie between the other two bases of French occupation, Senegal and the French Congo. It is accordingly between these two centres that the sphere of activity is to be found with which the Commissioners about to meet in Paris will be called upon to deal.

Between the French Congo and Senegal the geographical distance is about as great as that between Senegal and Algeria-Tunis. The political distance has apparently presented itself to French statesmen as something less. The coast line which extends between these two extremes forms the northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea. It has been occupied for upwards of 200 years by European trading stations, but with the decline of the slave trade in the earlier half of this century the value of the trading stations diminished. One European Power after another abandoned the position, and 20 years ago, after the first Ashanti war of 1874, Great Britain was the only Power which continued to hold any territory upon the coast. The whole coast was open to trade, and, while the interior remained in consequence of native misrule, impenetrable to Europeans, British local governments, acting in accordance with a policy adopted in 1865, refrained from attempting to make any extension of the territory already subject to their authority. The French settlement in Senegal was far from possessing at that time the importance which now attaches to it; nor had it anything like its present extent. The Franco-German war had for the time checked the development of incipient schemes of French expansion, and the interests of British trade appeared to be sufficiently safeguarded so long as the coast remained open to British enterprise.

In 1876 France manifested a desire to obtain further developments of her sphere in Senegal, and negotiations were opened for the cession to her, on certain terms, of the British colony of the Gambia. They came to nothing, and this move on the part of France at the western end of the territory, lying between Senegal and the French Congo, was counterbalanced by a development of British enterprise upon the mouths of the Niger river towards the eastern end.

In 1879 a definite scheme for the development of French power in Senegal was laid before the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. In the same year, under the guidance of Sir George Goldie, the amalgamation of all British interests upon the Niger was effected, and a company, known at first as the United Africa Company and at a later period as the Royal Niger Company, became a force with which any opponents of British interest had to reckon. Every development of French influence at the western end of the district in question was from this time forth followed by a counter development of British interests under the British company at the eastern end, and in consequence of this activity Great Britain was able at the Berlin Conference of 1884 to obtain the recognition of her exclusive rights upon the Lower Niger. In 1886 France obtained from Portugal a convention which enabled her to include within her colony of Senegal the entire protectorate of Futa Jallon. In the same year the Royal Niger Company obtained its charter and carried British influence by treaty in the interior as far north as the Empire of Sokoto. In 1889 French authority in Senegal was further secured by an agreement of which the effect was to fix definite limits to the expansion of the British colonies of the Gambia and Sierra Leone, and to cut off the trade of the *Hinterland* by surrounding them entirely with French territory. In the following year, 1890, the British sphere of territories under the influence of the Royal Niger Company was definitely carried to a northern frontier, described by a line running from Barua, upon Lake Chad, to Say, upon the Niger, and following between those two points the northern frontier line of the dependencies of Sokoto.

Between British Nigeria on the east and French Senegal upon the west lies the debatable country in which the commissioners will have to endeavour to adjust the claims of conflicting nations. The coast line running east from Senegal to Nigeria is now divided into sections as follows:—Sierra Leone, Liberia, French Ivory Coast, British Gold Coast, German Togoland, French Dahomey, British Lagos, and Niger Territories, which include the Niger Protectorate and Nigeria.

Each of the countries, some years ago, had its *Hinterland* without which trade is strangled and future development becomes impossible. The ambition of France, in pursuance of the scheme already indicated, has been to eat up the *Hinterlands* of other countries, and thereby to bring about a condition of stagnation which must end in commercial atrophy, followed by political extinction and a devolution of the inheritance upon French vigour. In the cases of Sierra Leone and Liberia she has succeeded, and the way lies clear for a junction between her two *Hinterlands* of the Ivory Coast and of Senegal. With regard to Germany, it is enough for the moment to say that France has known how to make friends with that adversary, and that no serious barrier is at present offered by Togoland to her development. The whole of her energy has for some years past been devoted to the object of securing in the back country of the Gold Coast and of Lagos advantages similar to those which she has obtained in the *Hinterland* of Sierra Leone. The scheme appears to be to spread the *Hinterland* of the French Ivory Coast eastwards until the British colonies of the Gold Coast and Lagos are confined, like Sierra Leone, to a strip of the sea shore, and France obtains a port on the Lower Niger as well as the entire command of the rich and healthy uplands of the Niger triangle, so as to divert the trade of British Nigeria to the French sphere and port, and, after draining the wealth of the rich province, to add it eventually to the list of possessions rendered useless to England, and therefore the more likely to fall with ease into the inheritance that she covets.

The immediately fatal result of allowing the *Hinterland* of a colony to be cut off has been amply demonstrated in the last five years by the figures of trade in the Gambia and Sierra Leone as compared with those of the Gold Coast and Lagos, of which, so far, the *Hinterland* has, though not without energetic effort, been preserved. The trade of the Gambia in 1891 amounted to £341,000 and in 1895 it had fallen to £100,000. The trade of Sierra Leone in 1891 was £931,000; in 1895 it had fallen to £579,000. That this is due to the loss of the *Hinterland* trade is fairly indicated by the fact that the trade of the Gold Coast, which in 1891 was £1,350,000, instead of falling, had risen in 1895 to £1,800,000, and the trade of Lagos, which in 1891 was £1,325,000, had also risen in 1895 to £1,800,000.

If the projects of France in this region were prosecuted with due regard for the rights of other nations, and the international principles by which under common agreement these rights have been upheld the British commissioners would have no valid objection to bring forward. This, we are obliged to say plainly, is unfortunately far from being the case.

The ordinary theory of *Hinterland* is that between lines drawn straight inland from the extreme points of coast occupation the colonizing Power which occupies the coast has a prior right to make treaties establishing its political influence over the native States of the interior, and that the internal limit of this sphere of influence is determined either by international agreement or by contract with the sphere of some other Power. France's disregard of this theory is patent and requires no further proof than that supplied by a glance at any recent map. That definite international agreements have been ignored, whether with or without the cognizance of the superior authorities in Paris, is also not to be denied. Proof that France has violated British rights acquired by native treaty is to be found in the *Hinterlands* of all the British colonies, but in none, perhaps, has this practice been more flagrant than in the *Hinterland* of the Gold Coast.

The years 1894-95 mark the beginning of a period of renewed activity on the part of France, and about this time the system of treaty-making with native States began to share in French estimation the fate of the Hinterland theory. The validity of British treaties was called in question, or the scope of their operation was disputed. Effective occupation, a test specially rejected at the Berlin Conference of 1884, on the instance of the French Ambassador, was declared to be the only basis of political claim which France was prepared fully to acknowledge. The binding force of the Fergusson treaties was disputed on the ground that Mr. Fergusson was a man of colour, and the validity of treaties concluded by Captain Lugard and others in priority of those made by France in the back country of Lagos was denied on various grounds. In these years a swarm of French expeditions was accordingly despatched from the coast, and from French territory north of the Say-Segu line, with apparent instructions to make good by effective occupation of British points the theory of the non-validity of native treaties. The action of some of these expeditions in passing through the colony of Lagos to occupy Boussa, Ilo, Niki, Kiama, and other towns in territory, over which Great Britain declared a protectorate, on January 1, 1895, has been already mentioned. One of the towns so occupied was Kishi which is situated actually within the borders of the colony of Lagos. Other expeditions coming down from the Say-Segu line through the Hinterland of the Gold Coast Colony attacked and took Wagadugu, of which France still retains possession; took Leo in Gurunsi, with which we have a treaty; made treaties overriding ours in Daboya; and at Wa, the capital of Dagarti, an important junction of trade routes, forced the King to cancel his prior treaty with Great Britain and substituted a French treaty in its place. At Wagadugu with Lieutenant Voulet, and at Leo with Captain Seal, the British officer, Captain Stewart, who was sent up from the Gold Coast, has this year effected temporary agreements equivalent to armed neutrality in order that the questions raised may be referred to the home Governments. At Wa this year the French, under Captain Hugot, after promising to withdraw if the British officer would also retire, have entered the town, alleging necessities of personal safety, and are at this moment in possession.

With all these questions the commissioners about to meet in Paris will have to deal. The danger of substituting for the recognized methods of international agreement and native treaty the free-lance system of "effective occupation," under the conditions at present prevailing in the Bend of the Niger, hardly needs to be pointed out when it is remembered that it is a game at which two can play. We have scrupulously abstained hitherto from seeking to make treaties or to effect occupation in any *Hinterland* but our own. If, however, expeditions sent for this legitimate purpose into the *Hinterlands* of our colonies should chance to come into collision with French parties moving out of their own spheres the consequences might at any moment become disastrous. Still more, if free-lance expeditions are to be tolerated on the one side it is evident that similar liberty must be granted to the other, and we may then have a condition of things in which the whole extent of territory included within the Bend of the Niger will become a chessboard of French and English "effective occupation," and every square will offer opportunities for international conflagration. The business of the commissioners will evidently be to find some form of reasonable settlement by which the realization of such a prospect may be effectually averted.

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

The first meeting of the Anglo-French West African Commission was to have been held in Paris on Wednesday, Oct. 20, but, owing to a slight indisposition of the British Ambassador and the absence of Colonel Everett, it was postponed. Sir Edmund Monson met M. Hanotaux next day to settle the preliminaries of the conference. M. Binger, of the Colonial Office, and M. Lecomte, of the Foreign Office, are the French delegates who will act with Mr. Gosselin and Colonel Everett.

The British forces sent into the Lagos *Hinterland* have occupied various posts on the north-western frontier, the French apparently retiring to Bousa.

A treacherous attack has been made upon a British force by the Baribas, but it was repulsed by the Hausas under Captain Humfrey after very serious fighting. The Hausa detachment was 80 strong, and was mistaken by the Baribas for a French force. The natives numbered several thousands. The Hausas behaved splendidly. The Bariba loss is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. On the British side six Hausas were wounded.

France and Germany have just concluded an agreement with regard to their territories on the West Coast of Africa, by which France assigned to Germany the territories of Gambaga, Badiu, Kusuntun, and Kirikri, while Germany granted to France Semere Alejo and Sugu. A further agreement has been made in consideration of commercial interests and with a view to the prosperous development of the dominions of both countries, according to which France surrendered her rights to Sansanne Mangu and conceded to Togo an increase of territory and a rectification of the frontier in the vicinity of the coast, while Germany, in return, waived her claims to Sugurukn and Gurma.

In a speech made at St. Louis, Senegal, on Tuesday, M. Lebon, French Minister for the Colonies, said that France's acquisition of territory had by no means been dictated by a mere desire for conquest, or by an insensate pursuit of glory and rule. Wherever trickery and treachery had not forced them to punish, wherever the native races had loyally rallied to them, content to live free alongside the tricolour flag, they had taken as their rule of conduct the interest of the native population.

The mail steamer Biafra, of the African Steamship Company, which has arrived at Liverpool from West Africa, reports continued aggressive action on the part of the French in the Lagos *Hinterland*. It was, however, believed that the French would retire from British ground when representations were made to them, and it was shown they were on English territory. In Lagos town matters were very satisfactory, and any preparations which were being made by the Government for the effective occupation of the *Hinterland* were certainly not known to the general public.

WEST AFRICAN BOUNDARIES.

TEXT OF THE NEW FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY.

The text of the new Franco-German treaty regarding "the delimitation of the German possessions of Togo and the French possessions of Dahomey and of the Sudan," which was signed in Paris, on July 23 last, was published on Oct. 19 in Berlin and Paris. The text of the treaty is as follows:—

I. The frontier will start from the intersection of the coast with the meridian of Isle Bayol, and will follow that meridian up to the southern bank of the lagoon, which it will follow up to a distance of about 100 metres beyond the eastern point of Isle Bayol, will then ascend direct north up to half the distance of the southern and northern bank of the lagoon, will then follow the windings of the lagoon at an equal distance from the two banks up to the *Thalweg* of the Mono, which it will follow up to the 7th degree of north latitude. From the intersection of the *Thalweg* of the Mono with the 7th degree of north latitude the frontier will rejoin by that parallel the meridian of Isle Bayol, which will serve as boundary up to its intersection with the parallel passing at an equidistance from Bassila and Penesulu. From that point it will reach the river Kara following a line equidistant from the roads from Bassilla to Bafilo by Kirikri and from Penesulu to Semere by Alejo, and then from the roads from Sudu to Semere, and from Alejo to Semere, so as to pass at equal distance from Deboni and Alejo as well as from Sudu and Alejo. It will then descend the *Thalweg* of the river Kara, for a distance of five kilometres, and from that point will ascend in a straight line up to the 10th degree of north latitude, Semere in any case remaining to France. The frontier will thence go direct to the point situated at equal distance between Dje and Gandu, leaving Dje to France and Gandu to Germany, and will reach the 11th degree of north latitude by following a line parallel to the road from Sansanne Mangu to Pama and thirty kilometres distant from the latter. It will then be prolonged to the west on the 11th degree of north latitude up to the White Volta so as in any case to leave Pagno to France and Kun-Djari to Germany. It will then rejoin by the *Thalweg* of that river the 10th degree of north latitude, which it will follow up to its intersection with the meridian 3deg. 52min. west of Paris (1 deg. 32min. west of Greenwich.)

II. The French Government will retain for its war material the free passage by the Kuande route to the right bank of the Volta by Sansanne Mangu and Gambaga, as well as from Kuande to Pama by Sansanne Mangu for a term of four years from the gratification of the present arrangement. M. Lebon, on opening, on Oct. 19 at St. Louis, Senegal, a bridge named after General Faidherbe, who from 1854 to 1861 was Governor of that Colony, delivered a speech in which he explained and justified French expansion in Africa. As reported by the *Times'* Paris correspondent, he said:—

This ceremony, by the results which it consecrates as well as by the recollections which it evokes, is a living lesson of Colonial policy, a lesson peculiarly accessible to those who know how and why so much energy, military or civil, so much heroism, signal or obscure, so much fervid and persevering patriotism, has been expended on the often ungrateful yet captivating soil of West Africa. Commercial by its origin and final aim, Colonial policy is bellicose when constrained thereto, either to protect the security of merchants, to extend their field of economic action, or to defend them against European rivalries. Diplomatic in order to penetrate and pacify, beneficent in educating the natives, it by turns brings into play the living forces and all the faculties of the people, seeking to extend itself toward distant continents. It is a permanent school of manliness, initiative, and self-denial, and when it produces citizens like Faidherbe and achievements like our Colonial Empire it pays the mother country, and that amply, for the sacrifices incurred and the emotions experienced. No dependency better than Senegal can help to verify the inevitable law of all Colonial expansion. No man better than Faidherbe sums up more completely the varied qualities required for such labours. We should have strangely surprised, perhaps even for ever discouraged, the Norman traders who at the beginning of the seventeenth century first came to trade on your shores if we had spoken to them of carrying the French flag up to Timbuktu or of joining the West Coast to the valley of the Nile and to Ethiopia by an almost continuous series of posts and protectorates. Faidherbe himself, when two-and-a-half centuries later, in 1853, he affirmed the evident necessity of going eastward to the Upper Niger and of occupying Bammago, would, doubtless, not have believed that his dream would be so quickly surpassed, or that the Great European Powers would show such haste and determination in partitioning the Dark Continent. These things have been done, however, at first slowly, then with almost feverish precipitation. By a mere desire for conquest, by an insensate pursuit of glory and rule? Not so. Attacks on our factories by tribes still ignorant that we did not want to enslave them, but wished to increase their well-being by developing our own, the entrance of rivals more avid and more enterprising than ourselves, who endeavoured to sever our commercial lines to divert our trade, have dictated each of our efforts and guided each of our steps. This immense extension of our domain has been realised under the impulse given by our enemies and rivals. Wherever trickery and treachery have not forced us to punish, wherever the native races have loyally rallied to us, content to live free alongside the tricolour flag, we have practised the ideas of Faidherbe. "France," said that great heart, still greater in council than in combat, "can make the Colony a grand and useful possession if she continues to take as her rule of conduct the interest of the native population. They are not unworthy of sympathy. They can produce on their own soil, without being forced by methods contrary to justice and humanity, what will amply compensate the European peoples and traders anxious to be interested in them and charitably to direct and guide them."

M. Lebon, went on to maintain that the inevitable sacrifices of Colonial policy were amply repaid; that Senegal experience trained Faidherbe for his campaign of 1871; and that France, restored to her rank of a Great Power, the ally of an Empire, owed much of her credit to the vitality and tenacity displayed in her Colonies. Quoting the expression of Tacitus, "Proinde ituri in aciem et majores vestros et posteros cogitate," he concluded by saying, "Think of our ancestors in order to equal and, if possible, surpass them. Think of our sons, so as to bequeath them a patrimony of honour and devotion still richer than that which we have received."

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

The *Daily News*, of Oct. 20, says:—

Up to the present the British Government have kept their new military activity in West Africa a profound secret, and it is now only leaking out that a very large number of British officers and non-commissioned officers are to be employed with fresh troops in both the Gold Coast and Lagos. The Colonial Office has asked for as many as sixty officers, and each would be provided with a certain number of trained white soldiers, who would assist in the drilling and preparation of 2,000 native recruits. These recruits would be, as far as possible, drawn from Hausa tribes. It is reported that several expeditions will operate in districts which are maintained to be within the British sphere, and in case of opposition they will have instructions to occupy the territories by force. This, we understand, is only in connection with opposition by natives, and does not go so far as attacking any European force. A good many officers, in spite of the hope of active service, have declined duties offered to them, owing no doubt to the very bad reputation of the climate. Yesterday, requisitions were sent out by the War Office to all the military depots asking for volunteers from the non-commissioned officers of British regiments to go to West Africa and a large number of acceptances may be expected. It is understood that Major F. J. D. Lugard, C. B., D. S. O., Norfolk Regt., will have command of one of the most important units operating in the hinterland of the Niger, and Major H. P. Northcott, P. S. C., Leinster Regt., will command a wing of the Gold Coast Constabulary, operating in the hinterland of the Gold Coast. Major Lugard is now on the high seas, returning at the command of the War Office from service in South Africa, and he is to report himself at once at headquarters on his arrival, and will afterwards receive his instructions at the Colonial Office. It is understood that afterwards he will start by the first mail for the Niger.

The British forces sent into the Lagos Hinterland have occupied various coasts on the north-west frontier, the French apparently retiring to Bouses. An attack made on the British by the Baribas was repulsed by the Hausas, under Captain Homfrey.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND THE POWERS.

The first meeting of the Greek and Turkish Peace Plenipotentiaries was held on Oct. 18 at Constantinople. The *Standard's* correspondent suggests that the discussions will be prolonged so that the Definitive Treaty will not be signed during this year, and that opportunities may arise which will enable Turkey greatly to delay the evacuation of Thessaly. The Plenipotentiaries are to meet on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Frontier Delimitation Commission has left Athens for Volo. The Embassies sent in complaints to Tewfik Pasha, the Sultan's Foreign Minister, on Oct. 18, of the recent irregular lighting of the Dardanelles, the collection of taxes in Thessaly on Turkish account, and the spoliation of Thessalian flocks and herds. The *Standard's* correspondent at Athens says that a Royal Decree has been issued announcing a Commission of Inquiry which is to establish responsibility for the conduct of the war, but little confidence is felt that any good will be accomplished. A Royal Decree was published in Athens on Oct. 16 disbanding eight classes of the reserves and the volunteers from abroad.

Some excitement has been caused in Crete this week by an affray between Italian Carabineers and Mussulmans. It is rumoured in Rome that the Powers have freshly insisted at the Porte that Turkey shall agree to the form of autonomy for Crete drawn up by them. Turkey has intimated that she will agree to autonomy only under the following conditions:—

(1.) That order be re-established in Crete by the Turkish troops, commanded, if the Powers desire it, by a Christian European officer, but in the service of the Sultan, or entering his service at that time. (2.) That the Governor be a Christian but a Turkish subject, his choice being made in accord between the Powers and the Porte. (3.) That all the lesser modifications of, or concessions from, the constitution of Halepa of 1868 should be agreed to between the Concert of the Powers and Turkey. (4.) Turkey will grant the Cretans the concessions made them after the constitution of Halepa, such as allowing them a fraction of the Customs duty, and continuing to make them pay only the tithe.

Information comes through a St. Petersburg correspondent to the effect that there is a strong disposition on the part of the Governments of the Great Powers to adopt the proposals of M. Hanotaux for the settlement of the Cretan question, one of the leading points of which was the appointment of M. Numa Droz as Governor of Crete.

NEW BLUE-BOOK ON CRETE.

A Blue-book was published in London, on Oct. 15, containing the correspondence which passed between the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, the British Minister at Athens, and other British and foreign representatives, with regard to the affairs of Crete and the recent war, between the beginning of the present year and the end of May. A letter addressed by Lord Salisbury to Sir H. Rumbold, the British Ambassador at Vienna, on May 6, the British Premier, referring to a conversation which he had on the previous day with Count Deym, the Austrian Ambassador in London, concerning Crete, contains the following passages:—"Speaking of the effect which the war, according to present appearances, was likely to have upon the disposition of the Sultan, and upon his inclination to concede reasonable terms, I expressed my fear that some difficulty might be experienced in inducing him to confer the institutions of autonomy upon Crete to which the Powers were pledged. I said that, as far as England was concerned, we regarded it as a question of honour, and we could not accept any interpretation of or deviation entertained by the Sultan to the fulfilment of the undertakings which had been given in this respect. We were very anxious that our troops and ship should be released from the irksome duty on which they were engaged in Crete, but we should not feel at liberty to withdraw them until the undertaking to grant autonomy had been carried out. We hoped that the other Powers would maintain the same attitude in respect to this question." In a communication to Sir Philip Currie, a week later, Lord Salisbury, after stating the views of her Majesty's Government with regard to a Peace Treaty, repeated this declaration in a more emphatic form. "Speaking generally, his Lordship telegraphed, her Majesty's Government will not be able to take part in any Treaty or arrangement under which Greek communities are placed under the Sultan's Government. They do not by this reservation exclude the question of strategic rectification of frontier, but they do exclude any plan for leaving Greek communities conquered in this war as a pledge for the payment of an indemnity that may be agreed upon. Until a sufficient autonomy has been established in Crete her Majesty's Government will not evacuate the island." Writing to Mr. Milbank's Secretary to the British Embassy in Vienna, on May 18, respecting another conversation with Count Deym, Lord Salisbury set forth his views in the following terms:—"I stated to him that it would be under no circumstances possible for her Majesty's Government to concur in any arrangement which involved the retrocession of Thessaly to the Sultan. If the other Powers should determine to consent that any considerable Christian community should be placed under the dominion of the Ottoman Government, which before the war was not so placed, it would be necessary for us to retire from the Concert, and to decline to be in any way parties to such a stipulation. The conversation then turned upon the probability of the Sultan accepting the terms which should commend themselves to the Powers. I said that I thought the probability was that he would agree, but that the opposite contingency must not be left entirely out of contemplation."

SULTAN AND KAISER.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphs that the Sultan, on Oct. 19, after having officially signified his approval of the appointment of Baron von Marschall as German Ambassador to the Porte, sent for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Yildiz Kiosk, and instructed him to convey the following message to Berlin:—"The Sultan hastens to accept with great pleasure the proposal to nominate Baron von Marschall. He perceives in the nomination a special proof of the goodwill and friendship of Kaiser Wilhelm, who sends to his Court a person of such highness, who as leader of the foreign policy of the German Empire has taken a vigorous share for so many years in cultivating the highly esteemed relations of Germany to Turkey. The new Ambassador is assured of a most hearty reception on the side of his Majesty the Sultan."

THE FRENCH ADVENTURESS.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—The eternal feminine again! The Sphinx this time is one Marie Jacquillart. She was last week under observation in an Assize Court. There she justified, by her dulcet voice, the name of siren. Young barrister applauded her, and envied her defender, whose task she so greatly facilitated. She was more than equal to a dinty old judge, who sought to prejudice the jury against her. This puzzling female could not deny her age—thirty-six—or a prison record extending over a great part of her life. She eloped at the age of eighteen with a cure. Since she was twenty-two her career has been one of strange ups and downs. Last spring she resided in the Champs Elysees, living in a dignified and handsome style. There she was known as a nice and charitable lady. Her dress bordered on the severe, without elegance being excluded. The visiting cards, on fine Bristol board, were printed with Elzevirian perfection, and had on them "Comtesse de Chauleon." It went about that she had wealth galore. A box filled with first-class debentures lay in her wardrobe. It turns out that they belonged to a worthy Baron, who busies himself a good deal with Catholic charities. He was a munificent patron of the ill-fated Charity Bazaar, and narrowly escaped being caught in the fire there. The name of the Baron is synonymous with opulence and business shrewdness. How did the Comtesse de Chauleon get at him and his debentures? She went to his house as a lady with a charitable scheme. M. Briant, the confidential secretary and accountant, was sent to receive her. She could not have been very long out of prison after working off a three years' sentence when she called. M. Briant saw a lady of a grave air. It was an air full of suggestion of deep sorrow, poetry, romance, and, in short, all that goes to make up a thrilling opera. Nor was a musical voice wanting. Ulysses of old had only one way to escape the sirens. It was to stop his ears. As the Comtesse talked, the conversation grew pathetic, kindness overcame her. She wept, and confessed she had a story. But the story turned out to be to her advantage, for she was a deserted wife! She did not set up to be impeccable. Oh, no. We are all faulty; the heart often leads us into sad blunders. But she could lay nothing to her own charge, and the husband knew it that did not proceed from goodness of heart. The accountant was touched, but he grew interested when she casually talked of a heritage of £40,000. The cruel husband, who was versed in the law, found means to prevent her coming into this fortune. It was left me, she said, by my aunt. *Ma tante*, in France, corresponds to my uncle in England, and is a providence to the hard up. The Comtesse must have had a sense of humour.

M. Briant soon shared her domicile, and handsomely contributed to its expenses. It does not appear how and when she drew the Baron to her bower. But draw him she did, and she must have made a deep impression on him. There is proof that he knew how his debentures were finding their way there. That fact did not seem to trouble him. After he decided to prosecute Briant for embezzlement, the Comtesse returned of herself a pile of debentures to the Baron. There had been £48,000 at her place. The Baron calculated the embezzlements at from £10,000 to £12,000. An expert set them down, judging from the account books, at £2,000. This contradiction was surprising. Some letters read by the Comtesse's advocate showed the Baron to be not less under the spell than the cashier. They were mystical and tender, as if written in Petrarch's time. The writer is a fervid Catholic. One gathered from the letters that neither Baron nor Comtesse was satisfied with Briant.

The Comtesse was delightful under examination. Her examiner was the flinty presiding Judge. He went in tooth and nail for a conviction. She breathed out her answers as a flute breathes out soft notes. The judge threw limelight on her past misdeeds. But she managed to find advantage in his efforts. The worse he made her, the better she posed as the victim of a hard world and fatality. One could imagine jurors saying to themselves, "La pauvre femme!" Was it extraordinary if, at the age of eighteen, and in deep poverty, a cure beguiled her? He was an accomplished man, and always treated her well. Had she been able to stay always with him, there would be no prison record against her. The priest, to do him justice, was at pains to improve her mind. She was passed off as his "niece," and went with him through a course of French literature. For more than three years she stayed under his wing, happy to share his poverty and his studies. Her preference was for dramatic literature. I dare say she was a born comedienne. The liaison was broken up because he had to take a situation of private tutor.

When the judge cast in the Comtesse's face her numerous convictions her ready answer was—"Yes, I was convicted because so artless. A sharp woman in my place would not have blundered as I did." She then rebutted every charge, and with the adroit turns of repartee. Of course she was acquitted. M. Briant shared her good luck.

It is not astonishing that Marie Jacquillart took in two keen men of business. The so-called Comtesse de Pavilly duped bishops and the Archbishop of Paris. She hoodwinked a Nuncio—I forget which—and passed off as a lady of birth and breeding in the Faubourg St. Germain. Mme. Apparuti, editress of *Le Conseiller des Dames et Demoiselles* was [illegible]. She swindled tradespeople to the amount of £40,000 by means of a forged correspondence with most of the Queens and Empresses. The Empress Dowager of Russia was supposed to keep her prettiness and neat figure by following Mme. Apparuti's advice. Sentenced by default in Paris to penal servitude, this dangerous swindler died in a St. Petersburg hospital. Another middle-class swindler of note was the "Comtesse de La Tour d'Auvergne." She confined her operations to great jewellers and cabinet-makers. The widow Manon was a rag-picker's daughter. She went in for carriages, horses, and loans of large sums, and shone, at fashionable waterplaces as Comtesse de Mora. I saw her in that character in a stall at a charity bazaar.

THE KAISER AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The appointment of the Empress Frederick as Honorary Chief of the 80th Fusilier Regiment was officially announced on Oct. 19 in the *Militär-wochenblatt*. At a banquet at Wiesbaden on Oct. 18, the Emperor proposed the health of the Empress Frederick, and in the course of his speech paid a warm tribute to the memory of his Imperial father, of whom he spoke as the representative of German idealism. His Majesty went on to refer to the eminent merits of the late Emperor, both in war as a leader of armies, and in the tranquil labours of peace, carried out in common with his illustrious Consort for the furtherance of the cultured life of the German people. It was particularly in this latter sphere of activity that the Emperor Frederick was brought into connection with Wiesbaden. At his instance, and with the co-operation of the late Colonel von Copausen, the Saalburg was brought to light. It was, therefore, right and due that Wiesbaden, in love and gratitude, should have erected a statue of the Emperor Frederick, and it was for the same reason that the jewel which he (the Emperor William) had that day bestowed on the town as an honourable declaration for the Burgomaster to wear, recalled in its form the old Roman times of Wiesbaden. On the like grounds, and for the purpose of instituting a special memorial of that day, he had further resolved to have the Saalburg so far built up again that a museum could be established there for the antiquities unearthed on the Saalburg and on the great fortification walls.

SPEECH ON ARMY DISCIPLINE.

In the presence of the German Emperor the colours for the new regiments of the Guards Corps were consecrated on Sunday, Oct. 17, with customary pomp and ceremony at a field altar erected beside the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great Unter den Linden. Addressing the assembled troops, the Emperor said:—

These flags, just consecrated before the altar of God with His blessing, I now commit to the charge of the new regiments which our army, ever renewing its youth, has seen spring from the ranks of its old and tried regiments. I do this on consecrated ground, in front of the monument of the great King and before the windows of the great Emperor. No less sacred than the place is the day (the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig). It is the anniversary of the great victory wherein the German people was able to behold in anticipation the roseate dawn of its approaching unification and of that future greatness, which depended on union. The day on which, as a memorial for all time, the October bonfires shine on Germany's hills is the birthday of the heroic first German Crown Prince and second German Emperor. From those old and tried regiments which he led to battle and victory the colours have been taken for the new ones now receiving their standards. May Almighty God, whose purposes towards our Prussia and our whole German Fatherland have always been so faithful and kind, be a gracious helper to all those thousands of German youths who shall flock from the ranks of the people to these new flags when, in view of the colours, they swear their military oath of allegiance! After the pattern of the glorious Emperor may his chief characteristics continue to flourish in the regiments—entire unshakable devotion to the whole, unreserved dedication of personal powers, physical as well as mental, to the glory of the army and the security of our beloved Fatherland! Then, I am convinced, will the new regiments maintain firm and unaltered the foundations on which the discipline of our army reposes—bravery, the sense of honour, and absolute unconditional obedience. Let this be my wish for the new regiments.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or is falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot; 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LADY BEATRIX FITZMAURICE'S WEDDING.

The marriage of the Marquis of Waterford, Royal Horse Guards, and Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, younger daughter of the Secretary of State for War and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, took place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Saturday afternoon (Oct. 16). The church was beautifully decorated, and was filled with a distinguished congregation. At the entrance to the middle aisle palms were arranged on each side, with white chrysanthemums and ferns grouped round their base. Gigantic palms and bamboos were placed about both sides of the chancel rails and pulpit, with banks of lilies of the valley, ericas, chrysanthemums, and other pure flowers beneath, and the communion table itself was adorned with flowers arranged in ferns and moss. Forty non-commissioned officers and men of C Squadron, Royal Horse Guards, in review order, lined the corridor during the arrival of the wedding party and invited guests. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, was present at the ceremony, arriving shortly before two o'clock. His Royal Highness was shown to a seat facing the chancel, and was shortly afterwards joined by the Marchioness of Lansdowne. Viscount Crichton supported Lord Waterford as best man. The bride arrived a few minutes later with her father, and on reaching the vestibule was presented by Troop-Sergeant-Major Wardell, on behalf of the bridegroom's troop, with a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses tied with the regimental colours. The bridesmaids were Ladies Susan and Clodagh Beresford, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Kathleen Beresford, his cousin; Ladies Alexandra and Gladys Hamilton, Lady Constance Scott, Lady Norah Spencer Churchill and Lady Beatrix Herbert, cousins of the bride. The bride's gown of white satin was embroidered down one side of the skirt and on the bodice in a light and elegant festoon design in diamonds and silver, the other side being draped with beautiful lace, made by the Poor Clares of the Convent at Kenmare, held down at the hem with orange blossoms; epaulettes of the latter were worn on the ruched chiffon sleeves, and a chiffon sash fell from the waist to the hem of the train. A small coronet of orange blossoms in the hair was covered by a tulle veil, and her jewels included a collar of five rows of pearls with diamond bars and clasp and a diamond crescent, the gifts of the bridegroom; the gold and diamond bracelet given by her grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn; and the diamond bracelet given by her sister and brother-in-law, Lady Evelyn and Mr. Victor Cavendish. Her train was held by her cousin, Master Almaric Digby (son of Lady Emily Digby), in a white satin costume trimmed with silver galon, a lace jabot, and black velvet three-cornered hat bordered with silver. The bridesmaids' gowns were of cream satin veiled with renaissance embroidered chiffon, the full bodices trimmed down one side with cream satin edged with chiffon ruches, one corner being turned back and embroidered, as well as the sash ends, with a butterfly and shamrock in silver and pearls. Their hats were of violet velvet in two shades, and were trimmed with feathers of the same colour and shaded Parma violets under the brim. The bridegroom presented each with a shamrock brooch, encrusted with diamonds, and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, Niphetos roses, and sprays of Neapolitan violets, tied with cream ribbon. The Guardsmen took up their position in the centre aisle after the bride's arrival. The officiating clergy and choir met the bridal procession at the west door, and preceded it to the chancel singing "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us." The Rev. Canon Duncan, Lord Lansdowne's private chaplain, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Canon Teignmouth Shore, and the Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's. The hymn, "O perfect love," was sung kneeling. After the Benediction the bride and bridegroom, followed by the Prince of Wales and their near relations, went to the vestry for the registration of the marriage, his Royal Highness attesting the register; meanwhile Sir Julius Benedict's anthem, "The Lord be a lamp unto thy feet and a light thy path," was beautifully sung by the choir. The bride and bridegroom drove to Lansdowne House, Berkeley square, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, and numerous relations and friends. The suite of reception-rooms, famous for the collection of ancient marbles, were decorated in a lavish manner with palms, bamboos, and beautiful white flowers and filled with distinguished guests. Refreshments were served in the dining-room at a long buffet, in the centre of which was placed the wedding cake, covered with Niphetos roses, lilies of the valley, &c. Mitchell's Gottlieb Viennese Orchestra performed in the corridor adjoining the Sculpture Gallery throughout the afternoon. In the course of the afternoon the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford left for Coates Castle, Fulborough, lent by the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. The bride's travelling dress was a gown of light green-faced cloth, the fancy velvet bodice trimmed with chinchilla, guipure lace, embroidered with steel and silver braid, and hat of green ruched velvet, with green and black shaded feathers, and deeply tinted yellow roses under the brim. The Prince and Princess of Wales presented the bride with a sapphire and diamond crescent brooch. The Empress Eugenie's gift was a diamond horseshoe.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following is a list of the candidates selected in 1896, who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination:—

Name.	Presidency or Division of Presidency to which assigned.	Marks obtained in the Final Examination.
Campbell, John	Upper Provinces	2015
Chatterjee, Atul Chandra	do	1933
Johnston, James	Lower Provinces	1851
Thompson, John Perronet	Upper Provinces	1779
Tewar, Francis	do	1764
Adami, Leonard Christian	Lower Provinces	1747
Cobden Ramsay, L E B	do	1743
Maxwell, John	do	1731
Howard, Henry Fraser	do	1722
Leigh, Edmund Willoughby	Madras	1718
Cross, George Harold	Bombay	1713
Woodman, Henry Charles	Lower Provinces	1676
Clayton, Harold	Burma	1610
French, Lewis	Upper Provinces	1596
Lambert, George Bancroft	do	1585
Glancy, Reginald Isidore R	do	1561
Baker, William Thomas W	Bombay	1564
Batchelor, Ernest	Upper Provinces	1553
Malan, Walter de Merindol	do	1541
Cama, Ardeshir Kaikhosru	Bombay	1493
Salkeld, Henry Lyde	Lower Provinces	1487
Malik, Satyendra Chandra	do	1474
Cammide, Paul Eugene	do	1465
Purnell, Charles Stuart	Burma	1449
Pryce, Philip James Griffiths	Upper Provinces	1447
Smith, Henry Moncrieff	do	1433
Henriques, Quintin Quixano	do	1426
Ellis, Thomas Peter	do	1391
Fenton, Boteler Chernocke	Madras	1380
O'Donnell, Samuel Perry	Upper Provinces	1356
Cook, Arthur Wilsteed	Lower Provinces	1327
Crump, Frederic Cuthbert	do	1324
Bosworth-Smith, Bertrand N	Upper Provinces	1309
Betts, Clement Ayerst	Bombay	1278
Beatman, Theodore Sykes	Lower Provinces	1261
Johnson, C T H	Madras	1230
Kealy, Edward Herbert	Lower Provinces	1221
Hole, Alfred William R	Upper Provinces	1197
Crofton, Charles Stanhope F	Bombay	1195
Hardiman, John Thomas P	Burma	1190
Hutchinson, Henry Norton	Upper Provinces	1188
Gourlay, William Robert	Lower Provinces	1183
Cassels, Walter Seytoun	Upper Provinces	1158
Paddison, George Frederick	Madras	1138
Hastings, John Whitfield E	Upper Provinces	1126
Harcourt, Henry	do	1120
Moore, Pierce Langrishe	Madras	1119
Loftus-Tottenham, A R	do	1119
Hignell, Sidney Robert	Lower Provinces	1104
Hooker, Aubrey Hastings	Upper Provinces	1101
Chamberlain, James Thomas	do	1090
Horn, Harold	do	1073
Corne, Julien	Lower Provinces	1046
Moscardi, Alexander F G	Madras	1002
Turner, Edmund Stutely	Lower Provinces	999
Wilkinson, Walter Hugh John	Bombay	966
Samuel, Alfred Edward L	do	958
Strong, Frederick William	Lower Provinces	910
Gwynn, Arthur Perceval	Burma	869
Ward, Francis Wyndham	Lower Provinces	847

Note—The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.

CANDIDATE SELECTED IN 1895.

Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston	Upper Provinces	1321

Civil Service Commission, Oct. 14.

LIBELLING A KING.

A HAMBURG correspondent wrote the other day:—The trial of Herr Reinholdt Stenzel, the chief editor of the Socialist organ the "Hamburgher Echo," on a charge of lese-majeste against the King of the Belgians, by two articles in which His Majesty was accused of favouring gaming saloons with a view to his personal profit, began before the District Court here. The defendant denied being the author of the incriminating articles, but accepted the responsibility for them. For the defence it was shown that similar articles were previously published in Belgian and German papers without giving rise to criminal proceedings. Six witnesses came specially from Belgium, including Baron Gossinet, Secretary to King Leopold; Dr Wiener, the Belgian Crown lawyer; and M. Lorand, a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. They deposed that the King had absolutely nothing to do with gaming-houses, which were legally regulated by the Government. Many Socialist journals in Belgium had published similar articles, but none so virulent as the "Echo." The request of the defence to examine witnesses regarding the King's alleged participation in the Congo undertaking was refused by the Court, as being inadmissible. The Court decided contrary to the contention of the defence, that Baron Greindl, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, was acting on behalf of his Government, and was justified in taking criminal proceedings. After speeches for the defence and the prosecution, the Public Prosecutor asked the Court to pass sentence of six month's imprisonment upon the accused, while Herr Stenzel's counsel asked for his acquittal. The Court sentenced the accused to eight month's imprisonment, and ordered his immediate arrest on the ground that there was reason to believe that he intended to evade the sentence by flight.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

WAS THE POPE ITS AUTHOR?

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—The "Author of the Russo-French Alliance" is a title claimed for the Pope by Cardinal Rampolla. He is attacked by the "Italia" and other organs of the Quirinal. The "Observatore Romano" declares him to be now the link between the great Republic of the West and the autocracy of Eastern Europe. I have asked some prominent French Catholics who take their politics from Rome, what they think of the claim and the attacks. Did Cardinal Rampolla exaggerate? Not at all. The Pope mediated between an irreligious Republic and a schismatic autocrat to obtain advantages for the Catholic world. He worked firstly for Catholic Italy, secondly, for Catholic France, thirdly, for Catholic Germany, and fourthly for Poland. The late Czar's extraordinary veneration for the Mother of Jesus Christ, his hatred of the Jews, and his deep dislike to Protestantism are well-known. They influenced him favourably towards Leo XIII., who found him ready to place Polish Catholics on a favoured footing as compared with Lutherans, Jews and Dissenters from the Orthodox Church. The late Czar had hoped to find an ally in the Compte de Paris. He was favourable to the Boulangist agitation, as a means to a monarchical restoration, but when General Boulanger ran away to Brussels Alexander III. saw there was no near chance of a King or Emperor arising in France. It would not do to sit by the river until the water flowed by, so he began to think of seeking for a friend at the Elysee.

The Nuncio had already the assurance that the Pope would be willing if the Czar appealed to him, to see what he could do as a mediator. He was well fitted for delicate negotiation. The Pope is more diplomatist than priest. He is prouder of his diplomatic victories than even of his Latin verses. It was fortunate that the Russian Ambassador here is a Catholic. His son-in-law is a French Catholic, and the great-grandson of M. de Sexe, who pleaded for Louis XVI. before the National Assembly. This link had brought him into most sympathetic relations with the Catholic leaders here. The curious thing is that a cousin of the late M. Floquet, a ci-devant Garibaldian, was appointed Ambassador to the Quirinal to veil the negotiations with the Vatican. Signor Crispi had no idea what was going on, and was kept amused by offers from Paris. The plan of an interchange of good offices between the Republic and the Vatican was hit upon. The Pope promised to disarm the Royalist party and to order the Bishops to accept the Republic as of Divine institution, because it was certainly a product of circumstances and events against which it was useless to struggle. Hence the veer round of M. Carnot to moderate Republicanism and his acceptance of the olive branch offered by many of the Bishops. M. Casimir-Perier went farther in this direction. M. Dupuy and M. Lepine created circumstances which afforded an excuse for Draconian laws against Anarchists. These laws have never been applied under M. Faure, but he got rid of M. Bourgeois and M. Lockroy, supported M. Meline and moderation, conciliated Reactionist society, showed constant benevolence and sympathy to the poor, and appealed as a former workman to the operatives. This pleased the Court of St. Petersburg. In attending the funeral of Pasteur at Notre Dame, and that of the Charity Bazaar ladies, he held a tall taper to the Pope.

His Holiness congratulates himself on the results of his diplomacy. In Germany the Dual Alliance, says one of my Catholic informants, secures liberty to the Catholic party, and redeems Bavaria from the position of a satellite. South Germany is no longer subject to the caprices of a young Emperor. The Quirinal is on its good behaviour, and who can say that the King of Hanover may not come to his own in Brunswick, and recover the Guelph fund? In short, Leo XIII. is the victor, and Cardinal Rampolla, repeating Bishop Dupanloup's words on May 24th, 1873, can say, "Bien joue."

There is a good deal of truth in the above, but the great arguments on both sides were urged, not by diplomatists, Papal or other, but by situations. The Pope, however, saw these situations, and put himself forward to bridge over difficulties that might have disappeared of themselves. He was regarded here and in Russia as the counterpoise to the Triplice in Italy, and to some degree in Austria. This enabled him to use his good offices on behalf of Poland and the French Catholics.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Oct. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J Cole, B
Mr P Cooper, B
Mr M B Comber, B
Mr H Bradley, MCS
Lieut P C Searle
Surg-Lieut A W R Cochrane

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Macleod, BCS, furlo till Nov 1, 1898
Mr D M Smeaton, CSI, BCS, 1 week
Mr A Sabonadiere, BCS, 3 mos
Mr G Godfrey, BCS, 8 mos
Mr C E Griesbach, CIE, B, 1 week
Mr J W Hanton, B, 1 mo
Capt E Houston, 1 week
Capt J M Home, till Jan 22, 1898
Capt C S Williams, till March 8, 1898
Capt C Tritton, 4 mos
Capt D D Baynes, till Jan 22, 1898
Lieut T J Drever, 3 mos
Sec-Lieut A C Luckhardt, till Jan 16, 1898
Surg-Capt J P Morton, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr D M Smeaton, CSI, BCS
Mr H C Moore, BCS
Mr J S C Davis, BCS
Mr W Orr, B
Mr W Sutherland, B
Mr A W N Pope, B
Mr G E Godber, B
Mr S C Roy, B
Mr F D Kiernander, B
Mr F S Barker, B
Mr J W Cherry, B
Mr J W Orr, Bo
Lt-Col E V P Montieth
Major H D Olivier
Capt F V Whittall
Capt A Gwyn
Capt P B Warren
Capt McL J Gordon
Lieut H F Jacob
Lieut G B M Sarel
Lieut R L Morris
Lieut W G Cooper
Lieut P S Stocks
Bde-Surg-Lieut T H Hendley, CIE
Surg-Major G Duncan
Condr R A Willis
Sub-Condr J Elder
Sub-Condr J S Tate

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A Barrow, to Admiralty, as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence Nov 5 R W White, to Vulcan Nov 12 C G Dickes, to Royal Arthur Nov 4.

Commanders—R Y Heriz, to Victory, additional, for transport duties Nov 8, F T Hamilton, to Defiance, in command Nov 1 R C Sparkes, to Linnet in command, C E Kingsmill, to Archer, in command undated E I Hunt, to R N College, for study Oct 11 R P Fitz Gerald, to Royal Arthur Nov 4.

Lieutenants—G N Ballard, to Alexandra Oct 15, H L Mawbey, to Edgar Oct 21 W Jones and P H Colomb, to Vernon Oct 2: H F J Young, to Bruizer Oct 30, and to Victory, for disposal undated, P S St John, to Peacock, in command undated R H Anstruther, to Vernon, for short course of torpedo instruction Oct 23 G F Youel, to Hood Oct 1 F C H Allenby, and O C M Barry, to Excellent and Vernon, for gunnery and torpedo course S R Crabtree, R N R, to Excellent, for gunnery course.

Sub-Lieutenants R N R—M G Philpott, and R H W Hughes, to Excellent, for course of gunnery, A W H Lear, to Excellent and Vernon for gunnery and torpedo course, G H Arnot, J A Lane W F Seatle, G E Newell, J T Blake, and K Dixon, to Cambridge and Defiance, for gunnery and torpedo course, H G Philpott, to Cambridge, for gunnery course, all to date Oct 23.

Midshipman—The Hon S M A J Hay, to Resolution.

Fleet Engineers—W T Allen, to Eclipse, G Aborn, to Neptune Oct 19.

Staff Engineers—A E L Westaway, to Flora undated W H Grant to Edgar Oct 21.

Chief Engineers—A E Tompkins, to Porpoise Sept 21, W H Meadus, to Ardent Sept 24, H L Manning, to Fame Oct 1 H L Manning, to Archer Oct 21.

Assistant Engineers—E W Riley, probationary, to Centurion Oct 21 A H Carlisle, to Edgar Oct 21.

Naval Instructor—G P Edwards, B A, to Renown Sept 13.

Staff Surgeons—H R Shuttleworth, to Daphne Oct 21, J J Walsh, M B to Edgar Oct 21, and to Archer undated.

Surgeons—R L Price, M B, to Edgar Oct 21, and to Linnet undated, P W Mac Vean, M B, to Edgar Oct 21, and to Peacock undated, T C Meikle M A, M B, and H Burniston, M B, to Hong Kong Hospital, C J E Cook, to Active, J Barry, M D, to Impregnable, W L Martin, to Northampton, M Breton, to Spider, J C G Reed, to Rodney Oct 21, H Holyoake, G T Bishop and E T Meagher to Edgar undated.

Fleet Paymaster—W E Boxer to Royal Arthur Nov 4.

Staff Paymaster—W R Dodridge, to Sirius Nov 3.

Paymasters—J L H German, to Venus Nov 9, W V T Leonard, to Fearless undated.

Assistant Paymaster—G P Wilson, to Vivid, for R N Barracks Oct 18.

Gunners—E Wade, to Diadem, W Cooper, to Minerva Oct 13, W H Rowe, to Edgar Oct 21.

Boatswains—M Hitchcock, to Raleigh, E Jackman, to Conquest Oct 13, J Barry, to Edgar.

Carpenters—R J Reuse, to Flora, R B Lavers, to Howe, additional.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Oct 12—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff-Capt W B Goldsmith, Knight, has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Oct 13—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr G Izat has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, the following Lieuts have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander—The Hon F Spring Rice and W Maitland-Dougal.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut T Kerr to be Lieutenant.

Oct 14—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Lieut A E Rawnsley has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Oct 15—Sub Lieut H F J Young has been promoted to the rank of Lieut on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Oct 15—The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet—A E Thompson, W H Meadus, and H L Manning.

Oct 16—Sub Lieut A Pringle has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Acting Sub-Lieuts have been confirmed as Sub Lieuts in Her Majesty's Fleet—A Pringle, T H M Maurice, W R Napier, A D P R Pound, C E L Thomas, A T Dawley, and C W R Royds.

Oct 12—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt A R Wonham has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request and he has been allowed to assume the rank of Captain on retirement, and Comdr W H Daniell has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Staff Comdr W J Symons has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, assist Paymr A R G Beal has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following communication has been addressed by the Board of Trade to the secretaries of the Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations and of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers respectively :—

"Board of Trade,
"7, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.
"20th October, 1897.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to inform you that their attention has been seriously directed to the lamentable results likely to accrue to employers, employed, and the country generally from the long continued dispute in the engineering trade. Hitherto the Board have refrained from issuing a formal invitation to a conference for the settlement of the dispute in the hope that such a meeting would be arranged directly between the parties, or as the result of the informal communications which have passed between the President of the Board and certain representatives of both sides. As, however, their hope has not up to the present been realised, and in view of the responsibilities which Parliament has placed upon the department, the Board of Trade have felt it their duty to consider carefully the possibility of assisting to remove the obstacles which appear to impede the opening up of

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

"The Board of Trade understand that the employers complain that they have been seriously hampered in the efficient conduct of their business by the action of trade unions or of particular members thereof; and also that the demand for a forty-eight hours' week in London was put forward by the Joint Committee and a strike sanctioned for its enforcement without application having previously been made for a conference with the employers.

"On the other hand, apprehensions have been expressed on behalf of the workmen that the employers, or some of them, are influenced by a desire to interfere with the legitimate functions of trade unions for the protection of the interests of their members.

"While expressing no opinion on the extent to which these complaints and fears are well founded. I am to suggest, as a means of clearing the way for a conference, that the grounds for similar apprehensions in the future should be removed.

"Under these circumstances, I am directed to ask the earnest consideration of your committee to the enclosed rough draft, and to inquire if your committee are prepared to assent to the basis for an arrangement therein laid down, either as it stands or with such amendments in detail as they may be good enough to suggest.

"A similar communication has been addressed to the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.—I am, etc.,

COURTNEY BOYLE."

PROPOSED BASIS OF CONFERENCE.

The rough draft for consideration (referred to in the foregoing letter) is in these terms :—

(1) The Employers' Federation, while disavowing any intention of interfering with the legitimate action of trades unions, will admit no right of interference with the management of their business. The trades unions on their part, while maintaining their right of combination, disavow any intention of interfering with the management of the business of the employers.

(2) The demand for a forty-eight hour week made by the Joint Committee on the Federated Emplo ers in London, without previous request for a conference with the employers, is withdrawn.

(3) A conference between representatives of the Employers' Federation and the engineering unions concerned in the dispute shall be held forthwith to discuss and settle the hours of labour.

(4) The constitution of the conference shall be arranged bettween the chairmen or other selected representaives of the parties.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENTAL ALLIANCES.

Signor Frassati, a Piedmontese journalist, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* the leading Italian review, on Italy and the Dual Alliance, contends that the establishment of an alliance between France, and Russia has been advantageous to Italy, increasing her importance in Europe. He asserts that before the renewal of the Triple Alliance treaty in 1887 an Anglo-Italian convention was negotiated, with the consent of Germany and Austria, for the protection of Italian interests in the Mediterranean. Finally, Signor Frassati insists that an Anglo-Italian naval alliance is necessary for the preservation of European peace, and should be the constant aim of Italian statesmen.

The statement of Senator Chila, in the *Nuova Antologia* that the price of Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance on its renewal in 1887 was a Naval Convention with Great Britain is contradicted.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna published on Oct. 16 a significant article recognising the salutary influence on the internal situation in France exercised by the alliance between the Republic and Russia. The *Times*' Vienna correspondent says that the alliance has also produced important results in a liberalising sense, in the domestic policy of the Russian Government.

At a dinner given on Oct. 16 by the Republican Association of Chalons-sur-Marne, to M. Bourgeois, the ex-Premier of France, he referred to French relations with Russia. The word "alliance," he said, had been solemnly uttered by the Tsar and President Faure at St. Petersburg, and the fact had been received by the whole of France with joy.

King Humbert has expressed his agreement to the nomination of Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, until now the German Ambassador at Constantinople, as representative of Germany in Rome. This, together with the nomination of M. Nelidoff from Constantinople to the Russiam Embassy in Rome, is much commented upon.

The Tsar and the Emperor William met at Wiesbaden on Oct. 20. The meeting was, it is stated, of the most cordial character, and the Sovereigns were cheered by large crowds along the route.

THE LABOUR WAR AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE engineers' dispute has been further extended by the strike of nearly 2,900 boilermakers and engineers employed in London ship-repairing yards. These came out in defiance of an agreement which was arrived at in their name by the chairman of their body.

The *Daily Chronicle* of Oct. 20 made the following statement :—"We have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Barnes understood that the cessation of the strike would be followed automatically by the cessation of the lock-out he might be reckoned upon to take this and every possible step as a preliminary to a conference." The *Daily Telegraph* says :—

The Penisular and Oriental Company, notwithstanding that it does not belong to the Ship Repairers' Association, is affected by the dispute. Roughly speaking it has between 250 and 300 men idle at its repairing works in the Albert Dock these being boilermakers, blacksmiths, joiners, painters and plumbers. The company lately issued a notification, which while reserving the position of not paying for overtime until nine hours of actual work had been accomplished, placed the range of ordinary working hours on more favourable footing than that of a rigid nine hours day. The fact that the majority of the men live at some distance from the factory and that the same hours cannot be worked in winter as in summer was duly taken into account and it was intimated that, in the intersts of the men and of the work, no encouragement that could be avoided would be given to overtime. Against these new regulations the men above enumerated have struck as they were not working under agreement. It is stated that the company is at present engaged upon no pressing work and that its position is one of comparative independence, since it has its shop in Bombay, where it can get its repairing work done equally well by native Indian labour. It finds too, that repairs can be carried out even more cheaply at the Japanese ports at which its steam-ships call. In this repect, of course, the position of the P. and O. Company is not very dissimilar to that of other shipowning-firms, who as long as the present dispute lasts, can have their vessels repaired at other ports. They might have to pay more for such work at Melbourne or at Sydney, but they are well served at some of the Continental ports. The case is mentioned of two ships, each of which had been damaged to about the same extent by collision. One was sent to Antwerp to be repaired, and the cost was, roughly, £1,000, The other was sent to the Thames Ironworks and the bill came to about £2,200. The explanation is that a first-class man at the former port works for 4s. 6d. per day, and that on the Thames he demands 8s. 6d or 9s., and yet feels it incumbent upon him to lead managers and foremen a life of incessant anxiety. The P. and O. Company has such a reputation for being upon good terms with its workmen that the fact that it is now involved in the dispute is considered highly significant.

The master cotton spinners met in Manchester on Oct. 20, when arrangements were completed for the conference on Monday between them and the operatives on the question of the reduction of five per cent. in the men's wages. There is a belief that terms will be arranged and a strike averted.

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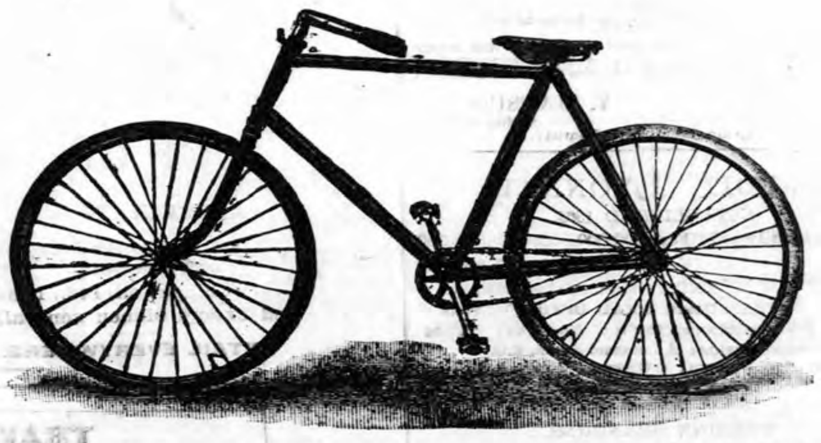

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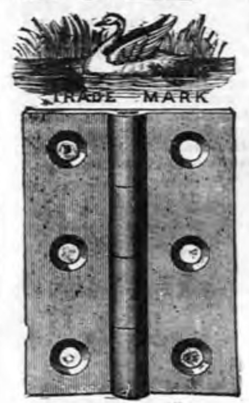

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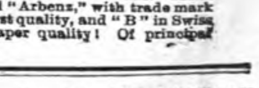

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